FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square of 16 lines for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Yearly advertisements by special contracts, at reasonable rates. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly. ☞ Letters to the Editors must be post-paid. ☞ Obituary notices, (including resolutions of societies, &c.) exceeding ten lines in length, will hereafter be charged for as advertisements. No charge for those less than ten lines.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Farmers' Journal, vol. 2, May 1853, pa. 62.

"CURE FOR CHOLIC IN HORSES.

"*Messrs. Editors:* Having read so many inconsistent publications this Spring, in sundry papers, purporting to be remedies for the cure of cholic in horses, induces me to offer your readers the proper treatment, on purely professional principles, that the lives of many animals, decidedly the most important of all others to the farmer, may be thereby spared, which are too often sacrificed through ignorance and maltreatment.

"Cholic in horses is divided into two varieties, spasmodic and *flatulent*: the treatment of the two is decidedly different; the symptoms I need not detail at length, as most farmers are acquainted with them; suffice it to say, the spasmodic variety is attended with intense pain, recurring at short intervals, sudden in its attack. The flatulent variety is not so painful in its commencement, but increases, together with the *abdominal swelling*; the swelling continues to increase with the duration of the attack, the causes I need not mention, for the treatment is the *magnum desideratum* with farmers.

"Spasmodic variety: If the attack be severe, [illegible] bleed *pro re nata*, then take six drachms aloes, dissolve in one quart warm water, add to the solution two or three ounces laudanum, with the same quantity spirits of turpentine, *and administer*. Should this in due time fail to give relief, administer half the above dose; the belly [illegible] should be well rubbed and frequently [illegible] with clothes dipped in hot water; injections are serviceable as a *dernier resort*, a *suppository of tobacco*, say two or three drachms.

"Flatulent Cholic. This having been too often mistaken for the above variety, has caused the death of many animals, that might have been relieved. The swelling in the abdomen is such that no one can possibly mistake it who has in mind the two varieties. Treatment: two ounces of laudanum, the same quantity spirits of turpentine, in a pint of the spirits of [illegible], given at once; to be followed quickly with one pint of solution of the chloride of lime or soda, in a quart of water, the latter to be repeated if relief is not soon obtained. *Rationale:* The *tympanites* is produced *mostly by a collection of sulphuretted hydrogen gas; the chlorine disengages itself from the lime or soda and uniting with the hydrogen, forms hydrochloric or muriatic acid, which unites with any fluid present containing [illegible] and relieves the tympanites as if by a charm.* A *dernier resort* in cases where no chlorine is at hand, is to introduce *a trocar* in the centre of the right flank, which will penetrate *the colon or caecum; withdraw the stilet and let the canula remain*, until the gas is discharged, then withdraw it, which should be done as soon as possible.

"Flatulent cholic not unfrequently occurs in cattle and other animals of the lower order, which may be similarly treated with the *trocar* and chloride. The following remedies every farmer should always keep on hand, *for the loss of one animal will more than defray the expense:* Laudanum, spirits of turpentine, spirits pimento, Barbadoes aloes, sol chloride, lime or soda.

"WM. N. RAINES, M. D.

"Horn Lake, Miss., June 1852."

"SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, That each Agricultural Society, receiving money from the State as aforesaid, shall in each year, publish at their own expense *a full statement of their experiments* and improvements, and reports of their committees, in at least one newspaper published in this State; and evidence that the requirements of this act have been complied with, shall be furnished to the State Treasurer, before he shall pay over to such society the said sum of fifty dollars, for the benefit of such society for the next year."—[Laws of the State of N. C., 1852, ch. 2, sec. 9, p. 7.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: Last week we had very great pleasure in the presence, before the Robeson County Agricultural Society, of Dr. John F. Tompkins, the Editor of the Farmers' Journal. The Doctor addressed the Society for an hour or more, and was listened to with very great interest and pleasure. The result was an addition of some eighteen or twenty subscribers, and a perfect furor for scientific farming. On yesterday we received the first three numbers of the Journal (vol. 2,) and whilst I was engaged in reading some of the choice articles to a most attentive group of our villagers, and among them "Cure for Cholic in Horses," in came the news that our worthy old citizen, farmer Brown, had just got to the village with a very sick horse. Off I started at once, and the crowd with me.

"Is it spasmodic or flatulent, Mr. Brown?" says I, with the number open at the page and my thumb upon the article.

"Tan't neither," says he; "it's cholic."

"May be it's the tympanites she's got," says I.

"Well now it an't; it's cholic, I tell you, and that awful bad."

"Well," says I, "here's the treatment."

"What is it?" says he.

"Magnum desideratum," says I, reading from the number.

"And what's that, and how do you give it? for it must be quick;" as down his mare came and bounced about a foot clear from the ground.

I looked round to Smith and Jones and Barker, who are fellow-members of the Society with me, [illegible] enquiringly. Smith looked at Jones, and said that he thought the drought had killed all on his farm. Jones said that he knowed it very well when he saw it growing, and a capital remedy it was, but he had not seen any since last Fall; and Barker said that he had never heard of the thing before in his life. Mr. Brown's mare got up, but down she came, and this time bounced about a foot and a half.

"Well let's leave that thing out," says Brown, "what's next? for you must be in a hurry."

"Bleed her in the pro re nata," says I, reading on.

"Where?" says Brown, most emphatically.

"In the pro re nata," says I. And I looked at Smith and Smith at Jones and Jones at Barker, and Barker said that he did not think she ought to be bled in the no pre orta as it was dangerous. (Johnston who was standing by and always trying to say something smart, said he thought she *oughtn't*, but we were too seriously engaged for any body to laugh except Johnston.)

"You're right there, Mr. Barker," said Beeve Stoddiford, "for I bled one of my mules in the *pro ne horta* and she had the trimbles for a month afterwards." (You could just hear Johnston, as if talking to himself, "I don't wonder it *hurt her*.")

And Mr. Brown's mare got up and stood for a moment.

"She looks more oval than she did before," says Mr. Brown, meekly.

("And behind, too," says Johnston, quietly.)

She staggered but a step or two and down she came, and this time showed two feet clear of daylight as she bounced.

"Run to the Doctor's shop and get this," says I to Jake, hurriedly writing off—"six drachms aloes, dissolved in one quart of warm water, add to the solution two or three ounces laudanum, with it same quantity of spirits of turpentine."

In Jake's absence the mare took several bounces, and as Mr. Brown said, did not look so oval, but he thought she began to get roundish. Beeve Stoddiford said that he thought the pain was drawing her in a straight line from the head to the root of her tail, and if Jake did not get back directly he thought they would come together.—"Spose they do," said Bias Larnes, "my sorrel Wolf colt swelled so last Fall that you could not tell head from tail, and I bled him in the ho ne porta and he unrolled himself directly; and that's what she wants now,—I can do it."

Beeve Stoddiford looked at Bias but didn't say any thing.

(Johnston only asked if that was'nt the colt that rubbed his tail off trying to get the *crokle-burr* out.)

By this time Jake came running, and I told him to hand the mixture to Mr. Brown. "Administer it," says I.

"How?" says he.

And I looked at Smith and he said "Drench."

And Smith looked at Jones and he said "Injection."

And Jones looked at Barker and he said "Rub her down with it."

But Beeve Stoddiford said that he had very often administered that mixture, and the way he always did it was to hold up her head and pour it down her nostrils; and as none others had ever seen the dose administered, we yielded to Beeve, and the whole of it was accordingly so administered. The mare sneezed and struggled and coughed and struggled and sneezed, and Bias and Beeve and Jake tried their best to hold her down, but up she rose, jumped about a foot clear of the ground, and came down with a run, and she bounced clear over.

"It's all *over* with her now," says Johnston, soliloquising.

"I'm afraid you can do nothing more for her," says Mr. Brown, sorrowfully.

"Don't give up yet," says I. "Let's try the whole prescription."

"What's to be done now?" says Mr. Brown, almost inaudibly.

"Give her an injection of dernier resort," says I, "and two drachms of suppository of tobacco."

"What's that?" says Mr. Brown.

And I looked at Smith, and he at Jones, and he at Barker, and Barker back at Smith and Jones.

"Don't you know the dernier resort?" says Stoddiford. "I'll be darned if I can't gather six bushel-baskets of it out of my garden. Why, Bias Larnes, you must have seen thousands of it in the Burnt Islands."

"O, I know it like a book," says Bias, "and I could gather seven bushel-baskets of it out of my garden, but it is too far to go for it, and it don't grow about Lumberton. The spository of tobacco won't do by itself, for all the good of that comes out when you bile it with the burnier deposort."

"Alzactly," says Beeve Stoddiford, "I know it."

More and more sorrowful grew the countenance of poor Mr. Brown as he saw his mare swelling perceptibly, and heard her awful groans. He wrung his hands in despair, and stood half bent over her prostrate form as if in attraction.

"If we only had any rationale," says I.

"Wh-wh-what you do with that, Honey?" says old Buggy.

"Rub her down with it," says I.

("Better take a little yourself," says Johnston.)

"Make haste," says Stoddiford, "or I'll be durned if she don't 'splode."

Again I looked at the page, and read hurriedly, "if you can't get the dernier resort, introduce a trocer in the centre of the right flank, which will penetrate the colon or caecum; withdraw the stilet and let the canula remain."

"Them's um," said Bias Larnes.

"Yes, I never knew that to fail," says Beeve Stoddiford.

And Mr. Brown's mare made one roll, and her legs looked as if they had been driven up to the knees.

"You may haul her off, Jake," says Mr. Brown, sobbing.

"I could have cured her," said I, "if she could have stood it until I got through with the prescription."

"I b'lieve you could," says old Buggy.

"Mr. Brown," says Johnston, "I'm glad your mare is dead." We were all shocked at the inhuman expression. Mr. Brown looked at him imploringly through his tears, with a heart too full to speak. "If she had lived," continued Johnston, "you would have to bear the expense; but the prescription says 'the loss of one animal will more than pay the expense."

"D—n the expense—the Lord forgive me!" says Mr. Brown.

"SCIENTIFIC FARMER."

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform all persons that he has sold all his notes and accounts to John C. Gully.
D. B. McFARLAND.
Laurel Hill, N. C., June 18, 1853. 9-1m*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 14, 1853.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.

We are glad to learn from the Register that SION H. ROGERS, Esq., of Wake, is the Whig candidate for Congress in that District. The Locofoco majority in the District is rather more than 2000; but there are two Locofoco candidates in the field.

Mr. Rogers was a Whig candidate for the Commons last Summer, and only wanted a few votes of an election over Judge Saunders, who led the Locofoco ticket.

A NOBLE AND DESERVED COMPLIMENT.—The National Intelligencer, in the course of an article on the progress of our government, pays the following elegant and just compliment to Senator BADGER:—

"There is yet another Department which too has gone on, and must go on, in labor and duty, commensurately with the growth of the country, cooperating with, and at times controlling, all the others; and that is the JUDICIARY, the sheet-anchor of our hopes, the aegis of public liberty. In the silent action of this great power of the State, it does not command that consideration with the public which the political and patronage-giving Departments do. Regarding it ourselves as the most important of all, we have always looked at its composition with the deepest interest. The depository of a trust so exalted and delicate, demanding the highest intellectual endowments with the purest moral ones, it was with pain and mortification (we take the occasion to say) that we saw last winter the Senate, under the influence, we must presume, of mere party spirit, cast away the opportunity of placing such a man on the Bench as was presented to them in the nomination of Senator BADGER of North Carolina, one so trained as a jurist, so high in intellect, so pure in life, the first logician (it is no disparagement to any to say it) in the elevated body of which he is a light and an ornament."

"CONSOLIDATION."—The Salisbury Banner has resorted to the common trick of its party, and is busily engaged in misrepresenting Mr. Osborne's views. It styles him a "consolidationist,"—"a man who from party considerations and political prejudices will array himself against the best interests of our common country"—"who will exert all his influence to enlarge the powers of the general government and contract those of the State governments"—"who regards the States but as corporations under the control of the Federal government," &c., &c.

Now, calling names and misrepresentation of views may be very *effective* modes of partisan warfare, but we are not disposed to consider them very *honorable*. The Salisbury Banner knows very well that Mr. Osborne and the Whigs hold no such opinions, seek no such advancement of Federal influence and depression of States Rights, as it ascribes to them. It knows very well, or ought to know, that in calling Mr. Osborne or any other Whig a consolidationist, it misrepresents him. It knows very well that the only executive usurpations ever made, have been made by the Locofoco Administrations of Jackson, Van Buren and Polk—and that those usurpations have always been steadily opposed by the great Whig party of the Union.

What is meant by the term "consolidationist," as applied to Mr. Osborne and the Whig party? Why, that they hold that all powers of government are vested in the United States; that the States have no powers and no rights, and hence that all authority is "consolidated" in the general government.

Now it is certain that no man in the country has avowed any such opinions, and there is no reason for supposing that they are held by any one. The inference is plain that the term is applied to the Whig party because of its unpopularity, and that the applicants are fully aware of its injustice and untruth.

Mr. Osborne is a sound and reliable Whig—an upright and honorable gentleman—devoted to the best interests of his country, and therefore devoted to the maintenance of the Union and the Constitution upon which the best interests of the whole country are dependent. He holds, we are sure, the opinions held by the great Whig party *now*, and held in years past by the Fathers of the Republic, that the General Government has *no* powers except those expressly granted it by the Constitution and those necessary for carrying those powers into effect. That the State Governments hold *all* powers not granted to the General Government, not reserved to the people, and not forbidden to the States by the Constitution.—That in cases of difference on Constitutional questions between the General and State governments, the Supreme Court of the United States is empowered to judge of those differences.

Such we hold, such Mr. Osborne holds, to be the principles upon which this government is founded. If we are "consolidationists" therefore, we accept the term not as a reproach, but as an honorable distinction. But "consolidation" such as is spoken of by the Banner, never has found, and so far as we can judge, never will find, advocates among the Whigs.

We trust that the Whigs of the 7th District, and even those of their opponents who are more devoted to the Union than to any man or party, will do their whole duty at the coming election, and see to it that one so calculated to shine in Congress as an orator, a patriot and a statesman, no less than as an honorable private gentleman, may be sent to represent them, instead of one who has openly avowed nullification, secession and disunion sentiments.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.—The fiscal year of the U. S. ends with the 30th of June. The imports at the port of New York alone during the late fiscal year amounted to $166,390,515, an increase of $46,122,667 over those of the year preceding.

The revenue collected at that port alone amounted to $38,249,754 43, against $28,678,910 36 the previous year.

The exports of specie from that port were only $21,127,228, against $37,273,703 in 1851-2.

The exports from New York, exclusive of specie, were $49,501,486, against $41,187,319 in 1851-2.

It is stated that the exports from New Orleans and other ports have also increased about $30,000,000, whilst their imports have decreased; and that thus the heavy increase of purchases has been paid for, leaving no apprehension of commercial crisis at present.

Of the imports at New York there were, of manufactures of wool, $22,306,465, of cotton $14,292,517, of silk $29,089,227, of flax $7,925,860, of miscellaneous dry goods $5,578,434.

The result is satisfactory beyond expectation. It shows the immense resources of this country—that it can, without danger, increase its purchases in one year forty six millions of dollars, besides borrowing millions upon millions.

THE *Honorable* WM. J. BROWN.—We were not aware of the prodigious importance attached at Washington to the office given by President Pierce to this notorious individual, until we saw the Daily Evening Star of that city of the 5th inst. That paper says that "the struggle for the office was more active and longer protracted than for any other in the gift of the President."—Senator Bright is supposed to have thought that he had the matter settled against Brown before he left Washington some weeks ago. After he left, Brown himself came to Washington. Bright was forthwith telegraphed to Madison, Indiana, and immediately hurried back to Washington as fast as steam could carry him. Bright having once more, as he thought, defeated Brown, went away. Then comes Gov. Wright of Indiana, who journeyed all the way to Washington "with the view of in person satisfying the President that Brown's appointment would best subserve the public interest and at the same time gratify the party in the Hoosier State."

The Evening Star concludes its accounts as follows:

"There can be no doubt of the wisdom and propriety of the action of the Executive in this case, we take it; for Mr. Brown unites four years' experience in the chair of an assistant Postmaster General with great sagacity, untiring industry, and a better knowledge of every body and every thing, good, bad, and indifferent, in Indiana, than is possessed by any other prominent Democratic politician in the State. He will, however, hardly exert himself *very* strenuously to bring up Indiana in the next Democratic National Convention in solid column for the nomination of the Hon. Senator Bright for the first office in the people's gift."

[As to the knowledge of "things good," we will not say. But there is no doubt he knows something of the "bad and indifferent."]

The above facts show clearly enough that the appointment of Brown was not made in haste, or thoughtlessly, or unadvisedly, but upon the maturest deliberation, and against the most earnest and persevering remonstrances of the President's most distinguished party friends. This makes it the more amazing.

Col. Samuel T. Sawyer, now Editor of a leading Locofoco paper in Norfolk, Va., wrote from Washington on the 15th Dec. 1849, that

"Since the discovery of the base treachery, duplicity and fraud of Wm. J. Brown, the rival parties are moving without any concert, &c. * * *

"His trickery and collusion with the Free Soil faction was publicly exposed in the presence of the nation's representatives, *and now he stands before the world a convicted and doomed man—deserving the contempt and scorn of every honest mind.*"

What does Col. Sawyer think now? "Convicted and doomed?" "deserving the contempt and scorn of every honest mind?" Are President Pierce and his Cabinet men of honest minds?

REMOVALS.—Since the 1st of July the number of removals from office at Washington has been very great. In the Post Office Department alone it is stated that 30 out of 36 Whig Clerks have been turned adrift. The late Whig Administration left 36 Whigs and 35 Locofocos in that Department. 30 of the Whigs are already gone, and the remainder are expected soon to follow.—President Pierce declared when in the Senate, that he had uniformly condemned the system of proscription, even when practiced by Gen. Jackson; and recently, since his election, he said, that "the hour of triumph should be the hour of magnanimity." Behold his precepts and his practice!

The President of the United States, accompanied by the Secretaries of the Treasury and War, and the Attorney General, has gone to New York to attend the opening of the Crystal Palace, on this day. They arrived at Baltimore on Monday afternoon, and were received with great enthusiasm. The President briefly addressed the assembled crowd.

The Washington Union complains that the Democratic party has suffered much from its "*associations.*" Very likely. "Evil associations corrupt good manners," it is said; and it is certain that Locofoco manners have become very corrupt.

THE CHOLIC IN HORSES.—Don't fail to read the account in another column of the process of "*curing Mr. Brown's mare till she died.*"

RAIN.—We have had more copious rains this week, and learn that Raleigh has been similarly blessed.

The "Harmonious and United" Democratic party which "unanimously" adopted the Baltimore platform seem a little out of sorts in North Carolina as well as in the other States of the Union. In this District, Messrs. Ashe and Leak, both standing on the platform which they adopted "unanimously," are enjoying a fight *a la Kilkenny*. In the Wake District Messrs. Venable and Lewis, "unanimous" on the platform, are fighting desperately and comparing each other to hyenas and such like vulgar beasts of prey. Messrs. Ruffin, Loftin, and Latham promise to have a rare time in their District. Dr. Shaw is likely to have trouble in his District not only with Mr. Outlaw, but with one of the "unanimous." Col. Boyd, Mr. Craige and Mr. Clingman only, are allowed a fair field. We trust that they will be allowed to remain at home.

"PLEDGED TO THE PLATFORM."—The Locofoco Press at the South, replying to attacks upon the Van Buren wing of Democracy in New York during the Presidential campaign, told us that the past had been forgotten, that the Van Burens had repented, that the New York Democracy had become united and harmonious upon the Baltimore Platform. Such also is the usual reply to charges against the Administration for bestowing offices upon the adherents of the Van Burens.—What are the facts? They are easily arrived at by reference to the action in the N. Y. Legislature upon Mr. Taylor's resolutions endorsing the President and the Platform. When the vote was taken, *four* free soil Democrats voted *against* the resolutions, and the remaining *twenty-eight*, including the Speaker, precipitately left the House!

The Albany Argus, *National* Democrat, says of this affair:

"Thus, the Freesoilers in the Assembly, coerced into a show of hands on the great question of the compromise, including the fugitive act, exhibited their antagonism to the National Administration and the National Democracy, and their adhesion still to the doctrines and tenets of the Buffalo Platform!

"The Democracy of the Union will mark this significant illustration of what is called the "united and harmonious Democracy of New York," and will be able to determine who among us stand on the Baltimore and who on the Buffalo Platform."

SUPREME COURT.

The following opinions have been delivered since our last:

By NASH, C. J. In *Den ex dem.* Woods v. Woods, from Orange, affirming the judgment. Also, in McLeod's Ex'rs v. Husted and Williams, Ex'rs, in equity, from Johnston, decreeing that the tax on legacies be paid by the legatees, &c. Also, in State *ex rel* Wolffe v. Banner, from Surry, the judgment below dismissing proceedings affirmed. Also, in Holt v. Holt, in equity, from Alamance, declaring that there is no error in the interlocutory decree.

By PEARSON, J. In Moore v. Thompson, from Martin, judgment reversed and writ abated. Also, in State v. Thornton, from Wayne, affirming the judgment. Also, in State v. Parish, from Chowan, *venire de novo*. Also, in Joyner v. Denny, in equity, from Pitt, decree for plaintiff.

By BATTLE, J. In McKiel v. Culler, in equity, from Beaufort, reversing the order. Also, in Fuller v. Williams, in equity, from Randolph, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in State v. Cardwell, from Rockingham, judgment reversed and *venire de novo*.

DIED,

In Robeson county on the 25th ult., JANE BROWN, eldest daughter of D. A. McArn, in the 17th year of her age.

At the house of her son-in-law, E. Legett, in Marion District, S. C. on the 12th ult., Mrs. ELIZA A. YOUNG, in the 67th year of her age, a native of Wilmington, N. C.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will commence its second Session on the second Monday in July next. Every branch of female education is taught in the Institute, and the present number of Scholars warrants the belief that no School in our country furnishes greater facilities for imparting knowledge.

The expenses per annum will not exceed $124 for the most advanced literary course, and with the usual number of extras the necessary expenses per year will not exceed $170.

Board per month in the Institute $9; good Board may be had in the private families of the village much cheaper.

Tuition for all English branches, per Session of 21 weeks, primary course $10; all branches in the 1st and 2d Classes $12; Junior and Senior Classes $15.

For particulars the public is referred to our Circulars, which can be had by addressing the Secretary or the Principal.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.
Clinton, May 26, 1853. 98-tf

S. S. Arey

HAS on hand a BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT of NEW

Spring & Summer Goods.

He desires to return thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage which they have bestowed on him, and desires a continuance of the same. His friends and the public are requested to give him a call, at the Stand formerly occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, South-west corner of Market Square and Gillespie st.
April 28, 1853. 90-6m

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES,
Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.
Band Shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River.
These Bands for sale by W. H. Latterloh, Fayetteville.
January 31, 1853. 64-1y

LOST OR MISLAID,

ONE Promissory Note made payable by John T. Wright, with James Wright as security, to Sarah A. Robeson, Administratrix of the estate of Jas. Robeson, dec'd, for $21 30, and dated Jan'y 3, 1853. All persons are forbidden from trading for said Note, and said J. T. Wright is hereby forewarned from paying said Note to any person save myself.

SARAH A. ROBESON.
Bladen county, July 9, 1853. 9-*2t

MASONIC INSTITUTE.

Board of Instruction.

Rev. GEORGE M. EVERHART, Principal, and Professor of Greek and Natural Science.
RUFUS H. SMITH, Professor of Latin and English Literature.
IGNATIUS E. SHUMATE, Teacher in Mathematics.

THIS Institution is located at Germanton, Stokes county, N. C., in a healthy and beautiful country. The village is very moral, and enjoys many religious advantages. Besides, it is situated in a region more abundant in minerals and fossils, than any other in the South; and thereby affords the student the best opportunity of becoming thoroughly acquainted with several of the Natural Sciences.

There is a superior set of Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus that cost near $700,—also a Cabinet of Minerals and Fossils numbering about 600 different specimens—for illustrating Natural Sciences.

The Libraries number 1435 volumes.

The course of studies laid down corresponds to the usual preparatory studies, and those required in the Freshman, Sophomore and Junior Classes in our oldest and best Colleges. Those who can pass a satisfactory examination on this course, having remained at this Institution at least two years, (TO COMPLETE THE WHOLE, HOWEVER, REQUIRES A MUCH LONGER TIME,) shall receive a Gold Medal with inscriptions testimonial of character and scholarship. Those having passed successfully through this course of study can graduate in one year at any of our best Colleges or Universities, and thereby considerably lessen the usual expenses, and at the same time enjoy all the advantages of the whole College Course.

The Scholastic year is divided into two Sessions,—the first beginning on the fourth Thursday in July and ending on the third Wednesday in December; and the second beginning on the first Thursday in January and ending on the first Wednesday in June.

There are two Examinations—private and public. The private at the close of the first session, and the public at the close of the scholastic year.

COMMENCEMENT—The first Wednesday in June.

EXPENSES.—Tuition is $7, $10, and $15 per Session. Incidentals 50 cents. Board, including Room, Fuel and Washing, $30.

June 10, 1853. 2*6t

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company will be held in Summerville, on Thursday, 21st July, 1853.

R. A. LONDON, Sec. and Treas'r.
June 22, 1853. 6*tm

Wheeler's Patent Improved Railway Chain Horse Power and Overshot Thresher and Separator.

THE subscriber takes this method of saying to farmers and others of North Carolina, that he has been appointed the General Agent, by the manufacturers, Messrs. Wheeler, Melick & Co., of Albany, N. Y., for the sale of the above Machines, and that he is prepared to fill all orders at Albany prices—adding only the charge of transportation. These Machines were used in Randolph county during the two past seasons, and gave universal satisfaction.

The two horse Machines will thresh from 125 to 200 bushels of Wheat per day, and the one-horse Machines from 75 to 125 bushels per day.

Albany prices: Two-horse or double Machines, with fixtures complete, $145. One-horse, ditto, ditto, $120.

All Machines sold by me warranted to give satisfaction, or they may be returned.

Persons desirous of having these Machines should send their orders early, to enable him to furnish them in due time.

Address the subscriber, "Troy's Store, N. C."

J. B. TROY.
April 28, 1853. 90*tf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of W. & J. T. Andrews is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. J. T. Andrews is fully authorized to settle all business of the late firm. Persons due the said firm will please make early settlement. We, the subscribers, tender our sincere thanks to the public generally for the very liberal patronage that we have received since the above firm existed.

W. & J. T. ANDREWS.
Richmond Co., N. C., May 25, 1853. 2*tf

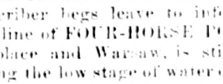
COPARTNERSHIP.

WE, the subscribers, have this day entered into a Copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on a general Dry Goods and Grocery Business, under the name and style of Andrews & Ingram.

And we would take this opportunity to solicit the friends of the late firm to give us a call, as we are determined to sell Goods lower than can be bought in this country, for cash or to punctual customers. So give us a call before buying elsewhere.

J. T. ANDREWS.
A. H. INGRAM.
May 25, 1853. 2*tf

To the Traveling Public.



THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that the line of FOUR-HORSE POST COACHES between this place and Warsaw, is still in operation, notwithstanding the low stage of water on the river, and the law of Congress in regard to passenger boats.

The time of arrival and departure is as follows:
Leave Fayetteville daily at 3 o'clock A. M.
Arrive at Warsaw at 3 o'clock P. M.
Leave Warsaw at 10 or 11 o'clock A. M.
Arrive at Fayetteville at 10 o'clock P. M.

M. McKINNON.
June 11, 1853. 2*6m

New Enterprise at the South.

THE Proprietors of the South Union Woollen Mills make the following proposition to Southern planters, viz: Send your Wool to the above named Mills, in the condition in which it is sent to be made into rolls, (picked, washed and oiled,) and you can have it manufactured into good heavy Kerseys for 12½ cents per yard—the proprietors furnishing the warp. Having entered upon this enterprise, the proprietors are determined to succeed; and they know they will, if you will but give them your patronage. They make no factious appeal to sectional prejudice; they only say, try us, planters of the South. Wool carded into rolls at the above Mills with great despatch. A quantity of thick heavy Woollen Kerseys kept constantly on hand for sale. The above Mills are situated 5½ miles North-East of Rockingham, Richmond Co., N. C.

STEELE & SHORTRIDGE.
June 4, 1853. 2006

VALUABLE
Cape Fear Plantation
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having determined to remove to Columbus county, offers for sale that valuable Plantation on which he now resides, situated on the waters of the Cape Fear River and Baker's Creek, five miles above Elizabethtown, containing 403 acres of Land, well adapted to the growth of corn, oats, wheat, rye, potatoes, &c. It has on it a first rate mill site, a beautiful young orchard of nearly 700 choice Apple trees, a number of Scuppernong Grape vines, which for the last five or six years have been very profitable; a comfortable dwelling house and the necessary out buildings, new and of superior style.

Also, 485 acres of pine land, situated about two miles back of the River place, on which are now cut 14,000 Turpentine boxes, 6000 of which are new.

The above Plantation offers inducements to persons desiring a comfortable situation, which are seldom found.

A. J. TROY.
Bladen county, May 28, 1853. 98*tf

Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

THE subscribers under the amended Charter are notified that the second instalment of 25 per cent. will be due on the 20th of July, 1853.

By order of the Board.
H. A. LONDON, Sec. and Treas'r.
June 22, 1853.

COL. BENTON'S HISTORY.

[EXTRACT FROM COL. BENTON'S "THIRTY YEARS IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE," IN COURSE OF PUBLICATION.]

Anno 1826.—John Quincy Adams, President.—Duel between Mr. Clay and Mr. Randolph.

It was Saturday, the first day of April, towards noon, the Senate not being that day in session, that Mr. Randolph came to my room at Brown's Hotel, and (without explaining the reason of the question) asked me if I was the blood-relation of Mrs. Clay? I answered that I was, and he immediately replied that that put an end to a request that he had wished to make of me, and then went on to tell me that he had just received a challenge from Mr. Clay, had accepted it, was ready to go out, and would apply to Col. Tatnall to be his second. Before leaving he told me he would make my bosom the depository of a secret which he would commit to no other person: it was, that he did not intend to fire at Mr. Clay. He told it to me because he wanted a witness of his intention, and did not mean to tell it to his second or anybody else; and enjoined inviolable secrecy until the duel was over. This was the first notice I had of the affair.

All propositions of accommodation having vanished, the seconds proceeded to arrange for the duel. The afternoon of Saturday, the 8th of April, was fixed upon for the time; the right bank of the Potomac, within the State of Virginia, above the Little Falls Bridge, was the place, pistols the weapons, distance ten paces; each party to be attended by two seconds and a surgeon, and myself at liberty to attend as a neutral friend. There was to be no practising with pistols, and there was none; and the words "one," "two," "three," "stop," after the word "fire," were, by agreement between the seconds, and for the humane purpose of reducing the results as near as possible to chance, to be given out in quick succession. The Virginia side of the Potomac was taken at the instance of Mr. Randolph. He went out as a Virginia Senator, refusing to compromise that character, and, if he fell in defence of its rights, Virginia soil was to him the chosen ground to receive his blood. There was a statute of the State against duelling within her limits; but, as he merely went out to receive a fire without returning it, he deemed that no fighting, and consequently no breach of her statute. This reason for choosing Virginia could only be explained to me, as I alone was the depository of his secret.

The week's delay which the seconds had created was about expiring. It was Friday evening, or rather night, when I went to see Mr. Clay the last time before the duel. There had been some alienation between us since the election of the President in the House of Representatives, and I wished to give evidence that there was nothing personal in it. The family were in the parlor—company present—and some of it stayed late. The youngest child, I believe James, went to sleep on the sofa—a circumstance which availed me for a purpose the next day. Mrs. Clay was, as always since the death of her daughters, the picture of desolation, but calm, conversible, and without the slightest apparent consciousness of the impending event. When all were gone, and she also had left the parlor, I did what I came for, and said to Mr. Clay, that notwithstanding our late political differences, my personal feeling was the same as formerly, and that, in whatever concerned his life or honor, my best wishes were with him. He expressed his gratification at the visit and the declaration, and said it was what he would have expected of me. We parted at midnight.

Saturday, the 8th of April—the day for the duel—had come, and almost the hour. It was noon, and the meeting was to take place at 4 o'clock. I had gone to see Mr. Randolph before the hour, and for a purpose; and, besides, it was so far on the way, as he lived half way to Georgetown, and we had to pass through that place to cross the Potomac into Virginia at the Little Falls Bridge. I had heard nothing from him on the point of not returning the fire since the first communication to that effect eight days before. I had no reason to doubt the steadiness of his determination, but felt a desire to have some fresh assurance of it after so many days' delay, and so near approach of the trying moment. I knew it would not do to ask him the question—any question which would imply a doubt of his word. His sensitive feelings would be hurt and annoyed at it. So I fell upon a scheme to get at the inquiry without seeming to make it. I told him of my visit to Mr. Clay the night before—of the late sitting—the child asleep—the unconscious tranquility of Mrs. Clay; and added, I could not help reflecting how different all that might be the next night. He understood me perfectly, and immediately said, with a quietude of look and expression which seemed to rebuke an unworthy doubt, *"I shall do nothing to disturb the sleep of the child or the repose of the mother,"* and went on with his employment—his seconds being engaged in their preparations in a different room—which was, making codicils to his will, all in the way of remembrance to friends; the bequests slight in value, but invaluable in tenderness of feeling and beauty of expression, and always appropriate to the receiver. To Mr. Macon he gave some English shillings, to keep the game when he played whist. His namesake, John Randolph Bryan, then at school in Baltimore, and since married to his niece, was sent for to see him, but sent off before the hour for going out, to save the boy from a possible shock at seeing him brought back. He wanted some gold—that coin not being then in circulation, and only to be obtained by favor or purchase—and sent his faithful man, Johnny, to the United States Branch Bank to get a few pieces, American being what he asked for. Johnny returned without the gold, and delivered the excuse that the bank had none. Instantly his clear silver-toned voice was heard above its natural pitch, exclaiming, "Their name is legion! and they are liars from the beginning. Johnny, bring me my horse." His own saddle-horse was brought him—for he never rode Johnny's, nor Johnny his, though both, and all his hundred horses, were of the finest English blood—and rode off to the bank down Pennsylvania avenue, now Corcoran & Riggs's—Johnny following, as always, forty paces behind. Arrived at the Bank, this scene, according to my informant, took place:

"Mr. Randolph asked for the state of his account, was shown it, and found to be some four thousand dollars in his favor. He asked for it. The teller took up packages of bills, and civilly asked in what sized notes he would have it. 'I want money,' said Mr. Randolph, putting emphasis on the word; and at that time it required a bold man to intimate that United States Bank notes were not money. The teller, beginning to understand him, and willing to make sure, said, inquiringly, 'You want silver?' 'I want my money!' was the reply. Then the teller, lifting boxes to the counter, said politely: 'Have you a cart, Mr. Randolph, to put it in?' 'That is my business, sir,' said he. By that time the attention of the Cashier (Mr. Richard Smith) was attracted to what was going on, came up, and understanding the question, and its cause, told Mr. Randolph there was a mistake in the answer given to his servant; that they had gold, and he should have what he wanted."

In fact, he had only applied for a few pieces, which he wanted for a special purpose. This brought about a compromise. The pieces of gold were received, the cart and the silver dispensed with; but the account in bank was closed, and a check taken for the amount on New York. He returned and delivered me a sealed paper, which I was to open if he was killed—give back to him if he was not; also an open slip, which I was to read before I got to the ground. This slip was a request to feel in his breeches pocket, if he was killed, and find so many pieces of gold—I believe nine—take three for myself, and give the same number to Tatnall and Hamilton each, to make seals to wear in remembrance of him. We were all three at Mr. Randolph's lodgings then, and soon sat out, Mr. Randolph and his seconds in a carriage, I following him on horseback.

I have already said that the count was to be quick after giving the word "fire," and for a reason which could not be told by the principals. To Mr. Randolph, who did not mean to fire, and who, though agreeing to be shot at, had no desire to be hit, this rapidity of counting out the time and quick arrival at the command "stop" presented no objection. With Mr. Clay it was different. With him it was all a real transaction, and gave rise to some proposal for more deliberateness in counting off the time, which being communicated to Col. Tatnall, and by him to Mr. Randolph, had an ill effect upon his feelings, and, aided by an untoward accident on the ground, unsettled for a moment the noble determination which he had formed not to fire at Mr. Clay. I now give the words of Gen. Jesup:

"When I repeated to Mr. Clay the 'word' in the manner in which it would be given, he expressed some apprehension that, as he was not accustomed to the use of the pistol, he might not be able to fire within the time, and for that reason alone desired that it might be prolonged. I mentioned to Col. Tatnall the desire of Mr. Clay. He replied, 'If you insist upon it, the time must be prolonged, but I should very much regret it.' I informed him I did not insist upon prolonging the time, and I was sure Mr. Clay would acquiesce. The original agreement was carried out."

I knew nothing of this until it was too late to speak with the seconds or principals. I had crossed the Little Falls bridge just after them, and came to the place where the servants and carriages had stopped. I saw none of the gentlemen, and supposed they had all gone to the spot where the ground was being marked off; but on speaking to Johnny, Mr. Randolph, who was still in his carriage and heard my voice, looked out from the window, and said to me: "Colonel, since I saw you, and since I have been in this carriage, I have heard something which may make me change my determination. Col. Hamilton will give you a note which will explain it." Col. Hamilton was then in the carriage, and gave me the note, in the course of the evening, of which Mr. Randolph spoke. I readily comprehended that this possible change of determination related to his firing; but the coolness with which he pronounced the word "change," clearly showed that his mind was undecided, and left it doubtful whether he would fire or not. No farther conversation took place between us; the preparations for the duel were finished; the parties went to their places; and I went forward to a piece of rising ground, from which I could see what passed and hear what was said. The faithful Johnny followed me close, speaking not a word, but evincing the deepest anxiety for his beloved master. The place was a thick forest, and the immediate spot a little depression, or basin, in which the parties stood. The principals saluted each other courteously as they took their stands. Col. Tatnall had won the choice of position, which gave to Gen. Jesup the delivery of the word. They stood on a line east and west—a small stump just behind Mr. Clay; a low gravelly bank rose just behind Mr. Randolph. This latter asked Gen. Jesup to repeat the word as he would give it; and while in the act of doing so, and Mr. Randolph adjusting the butt of his pistol to his hand, the muzzle pointing downwards, and almost to the ground, it fired. Instantly Mr. Randolph turned to Col. Tatnall and said: "I protested against that hair trigger." Col. Tatnall took blame to himself for having sprung the hair. Mr. Clay had not then received his pistol. Mr. Johnston (of Louisiana), one of his seconds, was carrying it to him, and still several steps from him. This untimely fire, though clearly an accident, necessarily gave rise to some remarks, and a species of inquiry, which was conducted with the utmost delicacy, but which, in itself, was of a nature to be inexpressibly painful to a gentleman's feelings. Mr. Clay stopped it with the generous remark that the fire was clearly an accident, and it was so unanimously declared. Another pistol was immediately furnished; an exchange of shots took place, and, happily, without effect upon the persons. Mr. Randolph's bullet struck the stump behind Mr. Clay, and Mr. Clay's knocked up the earth and gravel behind Mr. Randolph, and in a line with the level of his hips, both bullets having gone so true and close that it was a marvel how they missed. The moment had come for me to interpose. I went in among the parties and offered my mediation, but nothing could be done. Mr. Clay said, with that wave of the hand with which he was accustomed to put away a trifle, *"This is child's play!"* and required another fire. Mr. Randolph also demanded another fire. The seconds were directed to reload. While this was doing I prevailed on Mr. Randolph to walk away from his post, and renewed to him, more pressingly than ever, my importunities to yield to some accommodation; but I found him more determined than I had ever seen him, and for the first time impatient, and seemingly annoyed and dissatisfied at what I was doing. He was indeed annoyed and dissatisfied. The accidental fire of his pistol preyed upon his feelings. He was doubly chagrined at it, both as a circumstance susceptible in itself of an unfair interpretation, and as having been the immediate and controlling cause of his firing at Mr. Clay. He regretted this fire the instant it was over. He felt that it had subjected him to imputations from which he knew himself to be free—a desire to kill Mr. Clay, and a contempt for the laws of his beloved State; and the annoyances which he felt at these vexatious circumstances revived his original determination, and decided him irrevocably to carry it out.

It was in this interval that he told me what he had heard since we parted, and to which he alluded when he spoke to me from the window of the carriage. It was to this effect: That he had been informed by Col. Tatnall that it was proposed to give out the words with more deliberateness, so as to prolong the time for taking aim.—This information grated harshly upon his feelings. It unsettled his purpose, and brought his mind to the inquiry (as he now told me, and as I found it expressed in the note which he had immediately written in pencil to apprize me of his possible change) whether, under these circumstances, he might not *"disable"* his adversary?—This note is so characteristic, and such an essential part of this affair, that I here give its very words, so far as relates to this point. It ran thus:

"Information received from Col. Tatnall since I got into the carriage *may* induce me to change my mind, of not returning Mr. Clay's fire. I seek not his death. I would not have his blood upon my hands—it will not be upon my soul if shed in self-defence—for the world. He has determined, by the use of a long, preparatory caution by words, to get time to kill me. May I not, then, disable him? Yes, if I please."

It has been seen by the statement of Gen. Jesup, already given, that this *"information"* was a misapprehension; that Mr. Clay had not applied for a prolongation of time for the purpose of getting sure aim, but only to enable his unused hand, long unfamiliar with the pistol, to fire within the limited time; that there was no prolongation, in fact, either granted or insisted upon; but he was in doubt, and Gen. Jesup having won the word, he was having him repeat it in the way he was to give it out when his finger touched the hair-trigger. How unfortunate that I did not know of this in time to speak to Gen. Jesup, when one word from him would have set all right, and saved the imminent risks incurred! This inquiry, "May I not disable him?" was still on Mr. Randolph's mind, and dependant for its solution on the rising incidents of the moment, when the accidental fire of his pistol gave the turn to his feelings which solved the doubt. But he declared to me that he had not aimed at the life of Mr. Clay; that he did not level as high as the knees—not higher than the knee-band; "for it was no mercy to shoot a man in the knee;" that his only object was to disable him and spoil his aim. And then added, with a beauty of expression and a depth of feeling which no studied oratory can ever attain, and which I shall never forget, these impressive words: *"I would not have seen him fall mortally, or even doubtfully wounded, for all the land that is watered by the King of Floods and all his tributary streams."* He left me to resume his post, utterly refusing to explain out of the Senate any thing that he had said in it, and with the positive declaration that he would not return the next fire. I withdrew a little way into the woods, and kept my eyes fixed on Mr. Randolph, who I then knew to be the only one in danger. I saw him receive the fire of Mr. Clay, saw the gravel knocked up in the same place, saw Mr. Randolph raise his pistol—discharge it in the air; heard him say, *"I do not fire at you, Mr. Clay;"* and immediately advancing and offering his hand. He was met in the same spirit. They met half way, shook hands, Mr. Randolph saying jocosely, *"You owe me a coat, Mr. Clay"*—the bullet had passed through the skirt of the coat, very near the hip—to which Mr. Clay promptly and happily replied, *"I am glad the debt is no greater."* I had come up, and was prompt to proclaim what I had been obliged to keep secret for eight days. The joy of all was extreme at this happy termination of a most critical affair, and we immediately left, with lighter hearts than we brought. I stopped to sup with Mr. Randolph and his friends—none of us wanted dinner that day—and had a characteristic time of it. A runner came in from the bank to say that they had overpaid him, by mistake, $130 that day. He answered, "I believe *it is your rule not to correct mistakes, except at the time, and at your counter.*" And with that answer the runner had to return. When gone, Mr. Randolph said, *"I will pay it on Monday: people must be honest, if banks are not."* He asked for the sealed paper he had given me, opened it, took out a check for $1,000, drawn in my favor, and with which I was requested to have him carried, if killed, to Virginia, and buried under his patrimonial oaks—not let him be buried at Washington, with a hundred hacks after him. He took the gold from his left breeches pocket, and said to us, (Hamilton, Tatnall, and I) "Gentlemen, Clay's bad shooting shan't rob you of your seals. I am going to London, and will have them made for you;" which he did, and most characteristically, so far as mine was concerned. He went to the herald's office in London and inquired for the Benton family, of which I had often told him there was none, as we only dated on that side from my grandfather in North Carolina. But the name was found, and with it a coat of arms—among the quarterings a lion rampant. That is the family, said he, and had the arms engraved on the seal, the same which I have since habitually worn, and added the motto, *Factis non verbis*, of which he was afterwards accustomed to say the *non* should be changed into *et*. But, enough. I run into these details, not merely to relate an event, but to show character; and if I have not done it, it is not for want of material, but of ability to use it.

On Monday the parties exchanged cards, and social relations were formally and courteously restored. It was about the last high-toned duel that I have witnessed, and among the highest-toned that I have ever witnessed, and so happily conducted to a fortunate issue—a result due to the noble character of the seconds as well as to the generous and heroic spirit of the principals. Certainly duelling is bad, and has been put down, but not quite so bad as its substitute—revolvers, bowie-knives, blackguarding, and street-assassinations under the pretext of self-defence.

General Scott.—It will be remembered by our readers that General Scott met with a severe accident some months since while walking in Ninth street. We learn that he is very slowly recovering the use of his arm, but it is very doubtful if he will ever have the full use of it restored to him. He is now staying at West Point for the benefit of his health.—*N. Y. Express.*

A Profitable Excommunication.—The article in the Washington Union (says the Providence Journal) "excommunicating the Buffalo Republic—said to have received, in manuscript, the personal approbation of the President—has been followed by an advertisement worth near $1,000 given to that paper! We suppose the western organ of New York Barnburnerism would like to be excommunicated weekly on the same terms."

And the excommunication of the New York Post will be followed by the appointment of its right-hand man, John A. Dix, Minister to France, or likewise with some fat Government job. The Union excommunicates, the more effectually to humbug the Southern Democracy, while the President deals out material aid to the excommunicated with a more liberal hand. The game is a deep one.—*Richmond Whig.*

Another Screw Loose.—At a *Democratic* celebration of the 4th in Philadelphia the health of President Pierce was drank in silence—the doctrine of the *one term* principle asserted—toasts given by no means complimentary to the Cabinet, and the proceedings manifested such dissatisfaction throughout with the Administration that the Pennsylvanian, the regular Democratic organ, refused to publish them.

The Boston Herald gives the confessions of a dealer in the ardent of that city, who has been sending off varieties down-east since the renowned Maine law passed. He has packed kegs of liquor in molasses casks, headed them in, and filled up with molasses; he has packed them in sugar boxes, filled around with sugar; he has packed them in oil casks, filled around with water, he has placed a piece of sponge saturated with oil over the bung, and covered it with a piece of tin, so that when the cask is rolled over, a little oil will be squeezed out, thus deceiving the most knowing; he has packed them in cheese casks, a hole in the head through which a cheese—white oak—was visible. Such is the ingenuity of trade. Thus does necessity stimulate invention. The truth is, it is a very difficult thing to 'head the *critter*.'

LETTERS FROM PROFESSOR EMMONS.

DAVIDSON COUNTY, May 28, 1853.

To His Excellency, David S. Reid:

SIR: In my last communication my remarks were confined mostly to the character of the better land and soils of Mecklenburg and Rowan.—These lands are probably the best in the State, their capacities as a whole, or if their producing powers in the aggregate are considered. This view I intended to express, nothwithstanding the fact that in dry seasons they suffer more than others which are much less fertile. But these lands have not been fully tested, though they have been cultivated for more than half a century, perhaps more than a century. They must have been highly productive when they were first tilled. But it appears to me that great productiveness does not belong to first series of years after tillage begins. It is true, that when new lands are cleared of the forest that the first crops require no fertilizers. The growth is spontaneous. The planter sows and his harvest is sure. But when exuberance of fertilizing matter is nearly exhausted and the soil begins to flag, it should by no means be regarded as used up, that it must be abandoned, and that new fields must be cleared. Instead of regarding the soil as having passed its best and most productive period, it should be considered as only subdued and ready for the true system of cultivation. The soils of England, which have been cultivated eighteen hundred years, produce more by the present system of husbandry than they could have produced during their first year of tillage. Parts of New England and New York yield a greater profit than they did at their first settlement, I mean that they will yield a greater number of bushels of wheat and corn than when they were in their virgin state. Hence, the idea that old lands are comparatively worthless should be exploded, and the sooner this is done the better.

Now, to apply the doctrine to the Providence tract, the western Cabarrus, those lying between Concord and Charlotte—and to these may be added the rich red lands of Uwarre and Caraway—I say to apply this doctrine to these lands, I believe that they are only subdued, and that they are only just now ready to yield their maximum harvest. No one, however, should misunderstand my views, for I do not mean that by pursuing the old plan of cultivation, by treading in the old track, that these lands are capable of producing more than they do now, but it is by tillage, by the use of those appliances which are truly modern that these results can be expected. I have no doubt that many plantations whose yield of cotton is ordinarily 1,600 lbs. may be made to produce 3,000 lbs., and those which yield 800 lbs., 1,200 lbs. My opinion is based on present modes and means, or present labor and present husbandry. If by a slight addition to modes and means, 2,000 lbs. of cotton are produced to the acre, why is it not rational to suppose that by bringing all the present appliances of husbandry to bear upon tillage that such a result may be realized? There is no doctrine which is so important to be inculcated as the foregoing, for so long as planters look upon old soils and old lands as worthless, so long their efforts will be deferred. But when once they are so satisfied of the truth that old lands are susceptible of improvement, and especially, if they can be made to believe that by culture, they are capable of producing more bushels and more weight of corn and cotton per acre, than when the plough first broke up the surface, they will be ready for trying better systems and better modes of husbandry. Well, history sustains this view. All history relating to agriculture sustains it. It is but the experience of the experienced—of those who have tested the doctrine. It is true you will not see it stated in the words in which I have presented it now, for with me it is a deduction from history. I see it in the results of English husbandry, and I see it in the results of the best husbandry both of the south and north in this country.

I am sir, most respectfully, your servant,
E. EMMONS.

MAY 29, 1853.

To His Excellency David S. Reid:

SIR: The subject of improvements of old lands takes a broad field. It might be expected, and perhaps demanded, that I should sustain and carry out the doctrine of the last communication by a statement of details, how old lands should be treated in order to bring up their productiveness to a standard higher than they possessed in the first periods of cultivation. I shall not attempt, however, to do this with any degree of fulness; and before I touch at all upon the subject, I wish to make a remark or two which have a general bearing upon the whole subject. In the first place, agricultural writers, when they propose improvements, are very apt to make them too sweeping. They, for instance, propose deep draining, deep plowing, lime as a fertilizer, etc., or some special mode of procedure in order to obtain a given end. Now, general doctrines are excellent when they are general; but it frequently happens that there are important exceptions. It is not every field which requires draining—some may be injured by it; it is not every field which requires lime, and even when it is required, the conditions are not the same. If the soil is destitute of organic matter, or quite deficient in it, lime, though it may be wanting in the soil, still, without giving also a supply of organic matter, it will be useless; it will fail, and the planter will be disappointed. He will say to his neighbors that he had tried lime and it did no good; he has lost his money and his labor. Now, no sensible man need be told that such a result is doubly bad. The same may be said of phosphate of lime and of guano. If the farmer or planter is unacquainted with the composition of his soil; if he is ignorant of the conditions which are necessary to insure good results, there are many chances to one that he will fail in the use of a recommended mode, or in the use of a good fertilizer. My doctrine, therefore, is that all general doctrines as set forth by writers should be reduced to specialities as far as possible; that is, while the doctrine is set forth in general terms, the conditions which are required for their successful working should be laid down also. But all this would require investigation; it would demand very close observation; and, perhaps, more still, the chemical examination of the soil. Now, I believe that because investigation *is required*, many failures happen to the very best modes; that, though there is a looseness in stating doctrines and facts by writers, yet there is only one source of disappointment; there is remaining a want of expenditure of thought upon the subjects by the farmer himself. There are some men whom I believe are more lavish in the expenditure of money than they are in the expenditure of thought: though the rule generally is, not to expend either, especially in husbandry. There is still another class quite unlike the two former; that class who take in all the doctrines and digest none—whose minds are like a stuffed sausage full of meat, which is not of the least use to the membrane which contains it. Again, some suppose that planting and farming may be successfully prosecuted, on the same plan that a cook makes up her fries and cakes; that is by receipts which tell them how a good crop of corn, tobacco, or wheat may be raised. There is much of this kind of husbandry every where, for if there is no written form of a receipt, there is about the same thing in the brain; there is a routine without thought, which is carried out mechanically. There is no expenditure of thought about the conditions of the soil, or the climate, or peculiarities of the seasons. There is no employment upon which thought might be so profitably expended as agriculture—deep thought, too: but it cannot be given without elementary knowledge. It is true we may think about the result of an experiment, but of its success or failure, we can form no judgment without instruction in the elements of Agriculture.

I am, Sir, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
E. EMMONS.

Elective Judiciary.—A letter to the Editors, from Louisiana, remarks, incidentally, "I am sorry to say our elective Judiciary works badly."—It would contradict reason and experience both if it worked otherwise than badly. History teaches the fallacy of this as of many other democratic notions; but her lessons are thrown away upon those who obey only a passion for change, no matter what, and progress, no matter whither.

National Intelligencer.

The Southern democratic papers, without an exception so far as we have observed, justify and applaud the policy of Gen. Pierce in heaping honors and rewards on free-soilers. Their course with reference to this matter is in ignoble contrast with that of many prominent democratic journals and politicians of the North. There, we have seen democrats speaking out boldly and fearlessly in condemnation of the President of their choice, for no other reason than that he had taken the enemies of the South to his bosom. These gentlemen have had the manliness and independence to take a stand in our behalf, which Southern democrats, with all their boasted devotion to Southern rights and jealousy of free-soil influence in the Government, have ignominiously shrank from assuming. Not a locofoco politician South of the Potomac dares to lift his voice against President Pierce, although that high functionary within the first four months of his administration, has done precisely what Southern Democrats predicted Gen. Scott would do if elected, and which they deprecated as the most alarming calamity that could befall the South. What confidence can be reposed in the professions of such a party, and how long will the people of the South suffer themselves to be humbugged and deluded by their stale tricks and impostures? These same men raised a great clamor against the Wilmot Proviso a few years ago, and in the midst of the uproar their President, Mr. Polk, signed the Oregon bill with the Wilmot Proviso in it. And yet the rampant democracy of the South had not a word to say in reprobation of the act or its author. They demonstrated then just as they are demonstrating now, that a locofoco President may violate Southern rights with perfect impunity so far as they are concerned, and that their noisy denunciations of free-soil and abolition are mere sound and fury, signifying nothing.—*Rich. Whig.*

Again in Slavery.—Several weeks since we published a statement that a couple of slaves were manumitted by Mr. Orville Thomas, of Louisiana. Recent occurrences induce us to state again the following facts: Mr. Thomas was on his way to the East, and when he arrived here he was told that he would lose his slaves. He then resolved that he would anticipate their designs, if they had any idea of leaving him, and, on the morning he left, he called them before him and told them they were free, and that he would have their papers made out on his return. They were taken by surprise, and did not seem to express any great degree of joy upon the announcement in which they were so much interested being made to them. On Tuesday morning Mr. Thomas returned, and, as he was about entering the Burnet House, he was met by his boys, who requested the privilege to be taken back again. They protested that they would prefer returning with their master to Louisiana than to remain in Cincinnati and have their freedom. We afterwards learned that the result was just what Mr. Thomas expected, for he did not believe they could take care of themselves.—He received them, and Wednesday morning the party left on the Tishomingo for Louisville, en route for home.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

A Most Singular and Shocking Accident.—On the 2nd inst., a girl by the name of Sarah Hobbs, about fourteen years old, at work in the Chelmsford Company Mills, Dracutt, met with a shocking accident. She was in the act of combing her hair, and throwing it back it caught on a shaft revolving over her head and wound her over till it carried her up against a beam, cutting off both her thumbs, which had become entangled in her hair, and taking the entire scalp from her head—from her forehead back. The scalp was replaced. We learned from Dr. Kimball, who was called to dress the wound, that she cannot recover.

Lowell Courier.

A Tough Fish Story, but a True One.—Deacon Allen Coffin, of this town, while fishing off the south side of the Island, on Thursday last, caught a large shark, which evinced as great a tenacity for life as the real snapping turtle which we read of. For some time after the shark was caught it lay in the bottom of the boat apparently lifeless. A knife was then brought into requisition, the shark's back fin taken off, its throat cut, the entrails taken out and opened, six scuppings taken therefrom, and the fish thrown overboard, when, wonderful to relate, it swam off as though nothing remarkable had happened.

Edgartown Gazette.

Population of Britain.—The Census of Great Britain, in 1851, has just been published in two thick volumes. The number of people returned were 21,121,967, of whom 10,386,048 were males, 10,735,919 females, thus giving the ladies the advantage. On the night of the census, 12,924 were sleeping on barges, (vessels,) 9,972 in barns, and 8,277 in the open air or under tents. The number of families in Great Britain were 4,312,388; inhabited houses, 3,648,347. The towns, villages, &c., in Great Britain, 17,150. The British isles 500; inhabited, 175. Great Britain has upwards of 21,000,000, and Ireland upwards of 6,000,000 of souls. Anglesey, Jersey, and the Isle of Man have 50,000, and Guernsey, Lewis, Skye, and Shetland over 20,000. These numbers, however, rapidly descend in the remaining islands from 10,000, 1,000, 500, 400, 100, 40, 20, 10; and finally, at Inchealm, an appanage of Fife, there is an island with one man only in it.

An Ice-Cream Saloon has just been opened in New York, containing mirrors, it is said, which alone cost $10,000. The ornamental work of the ceiling alone cost $10,000. Whether the quality of the ice-cream is to be improved by all this lavish expenditure is not stated.

A City with Twelve Thousand Inhabitants Destroyed.—In the foreign news by the Atlantic, published yesterday, it is stated that, on the 1st of May, the city of Shiraz, in Persia, was destroyed, with twelve thousand of its inhabitants, by the shock of an earthquake. This is the second city in Persia, and in former years had a population of 40,000 persons, but an earthquake in 1824 nearly destroyed it. It was formerly a place of great beauty, and is celebrated by the Persian poet Hafiz, who was a native of Shiraz, for its beauty and fertility. Since the earthquake of 1824 it has greatly declined in both, most of its public structures having been ruined by that calamity.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Arabia, arrived at New Y[illegible] brings London and Livepool dates of [illegible]

The aspect of the Turkish question [illegible] favorable to peace. Telegraphic despatches [illegible] at Paris on the 1st instant state that [illegible] rejection of the last ultimatum reached St. P[illegible] burgh on the 24th ultimo. The Emperor [illegible] it with much indignation, and had declared [illegible] strongest language, to the English and F[illegible] Ambassadors, that even the destruction [illegible] fleet would not prevent his invading Turkey [illegible] obtaining reparation.

The fourth division of the Russian [illegible] been ordered to enter Moldavia. The R[illegible] force on the line of the Black Sea [illegible] 160,000 men.

The Emperor complains of the conduct [illegible] British Premier, and is said to have [illegible] peremptory instructions to M. De Br[illegible] fine himself to official intercourse with [illegible] Secretary of State.

It was reported that Turkey had [illegible] manded the armed intervention of the [illegible] Powers, and this statement is confirm[illegible]

This unfavorable intelligence had [illegible] cline in public securities at Paris.

The French and English fleets [illegible] off Tenedos, a small but celebrated island [illegible] about fifteen miles southwest of the [illegible] the Dardanelles.

Hong Kong dates to May 6th furnish [illegible] new, except a rumor that the rebels ha[illegible] tured Nankin and were marching on Pekin.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, JULY [illegible]

Cotton has been irregular, and [illegible] qualities have slightly declined, [illegible] firm. The week reached 60,000 [illegible] speculators took 9,000, and exporters [illegible] Fair Orleans 6¼d a 6½d; Middling [illegible] Mobile and Uplands 6¼d; Middling 5[illegible]

Breadstuffs had largely advanced [illegible] active demand. Flour had advanced [illegible] barrel during the week, and white [illegible] quarter; canal flour 26s. Ohio 26[illegible] yellow corn 30s 6d.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

PLANK ROADS.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I wish to inf[illegible] those that read your paper, that [illegible] June, there was a plank road m[illegible] Store, where the F. & W. P. R[illegible] object of the meeting was to consid[illegible] priety of building a plank road from T[illegible] Depot by the way of Normal C[illegible] F. & W. P. R., thence by or near the copper mines in the direction for [illegible] pot. Although the notice was short, [illegible] midst of harvest, there was a res[illegible] ny. Mr. Winslow, the President of [illegible] P. R. Company, being present, wa[illegible] make a speech, which he did, [illegible] most clear, convincing, and satisf[illegible] have ever yet heard on the subject of [illegible] generally. He can go out on any [illegible] there is any trading, and get the [illegible] plank road. But to the object which [illegible] view in writing this communication.

Some of our friends in different sec[illegible] there is great danger of making too m[illegible] that the stock will be injured, &c. My [illegible] is decidedly the reverse. That is, the [illegible] cilities you give the people, the more [illegible] travel, and the better will be the st[illegible] may as well think of destroying a town [illegible] having a great many merchants and s[illegible] think of injuring ourselves by hav[illegible] roads and plank roads we can m[illegible]

We desired to be a branch or [illegible] the F. & W. Plank Road. But this, at [illegible] at least, cannot be, for the want of [illegible] in the charter; and we must [illegible] stock company, or abandon the s[illegible] our friends would be ready to subscribe [illegible] to the F. & W. Plank Road, but s[illegible] backward on a joint stock company. [illegible] the stock of this road will pay a fair d[illegible] and upon that belief I am willing to [illegible] subscription myself, and loan a comp[illegible] Thousand Dollars, to be subscribed to [illegible] road, five years, without interest, (except [illegible] idends from the proceeds of the road, [illegible] fear we shall fail to make up the amount [illegible] ry to build the road.

If we had your President Winslow [illegible] we could do it by making appointments [illegible] line. How can we get him? I regret [illegible] is so small that he cannot be more [illegible] If he could spend say half of his [illegible] road, he might not only see and attend [illegible] terest of the road now made and ma[illegible] would be of great service in getting up [illegible] contiguous to and pouring into the [illegible] etteville, and at the same time making [illegible] hoods grow rich.

Pardon this long scrawl, and never [illegible] ship until North Carolina is what she ought [illegible]

DAVIDSON.

AN EXQUISITE STORY. BY LAMA[illegible]

In the tribe of Neggdeh, there was [illegible] whose fame was spread far and near. [illegible] douin of another tribe, by name Dah[illegible] extremely to possess it. Having off[illegible] for it his camels and his whole wealth, [illegible] length upon the following device, by [illegible] hoped to gain the object of his de[illegible] solved to stain his face with the ju[illegible] to clothe himself in rags, to tie his l[illegible] together, so as to appear like a lam[illegible] Thus equipped, he went to wait for N[illegible] owner of the horse, who he knew was [illegible] way. When he saw Naber approach[illegible] beautiful steed, he cried out in a weak [illegible] am a poor stranger: for three days I [illegible] unable to move from this spot to seek [illegible] I am dying, help me, and Heaven will [illegible] you." The Bedouin kindly offered to [illegible] up on his horse and carry him home, [illegible] rogue replied, "I cannot rise; I have n[illegible] left." Naber, touched with pity, d[illegible] led his horse to the spot, and, with gr[illegible] ty, set the seeming beggar on its back. [illegible] sooner did Daher feel himself in the [illegible] he set spurs to the horse, and galloped off, [illegible] out as he did so, "It is I, Daher. I have got [illegible] horse, and am off with it." Naber c[illegible] him to stop and listen. Certain of not b[illegible] sued, he turned and halted at a short d[illegible] from Naber, who was armed with a sp[illegible] have taken my horse," said the latter. [illegible] Heaven has willed it, I wish you joy of [illegible] do conjure you never to tell any one how [illegible] tained it." "And why not?" said Daher. [illegible] cause," said the noble Arab, "another man [illegible] be really ill, and men would fear to help [illegible] You would be the cause of many refusing to [illegible] form an act of charity, for fear of being dup[illegible] I have been." Struck with shame at these w[illegible] Daher was silent for a moment, then spr[illegible] from the horse, returned it to its owner, [illegible] ing him. Naber made him accompany him [illegible] tent, where they spent a few days together, [illegible] became fast friends for life.

China Ware for the White House.—A [illegible] New York is preparing by order of P[illegible] Pierce, China table ware for the White H[illegible] consisting of 450 pieces together with [illegible] of glass—*cost seven thousand five hundred* [illegible]

The Hon. James Maurice, a Democratic member of Congress from the State of New York, has issued a circular to his constituents, which may be regarded as a formal declaration of war against Gen. Pierce's administration. Mr. Maurice is one of the leaders of the Old Hunkers or Hard-shells, and his manifesto, no doubt, embodies the general sentiment of that wing of the party. We give an extract from his address:

It is not requisite I should dwell on any special circumstances connected with the formation of the present national administration, for they are matters of history, widely known and likely to be long remembered; nor assume the prophet's privilege, and predict any consequences from them; these are coming of themselves, fast enough to render such an effort equally unnecessary and presumptuous; nor say much on the policy, as it is called, of consolidating the democratic party by the bestowal of places of great influence, trust and profit, on unmistakeable specimens of every faction that has of late years threatened to disturb the peace of the country. These topics can be treated more satisfactorily at another time, and if spared I will then enlarge upon them. For the present it will be sufficient to observe that if I had believed it possible that the nominee of the last Baltimore Democratic Convention could lend himself to the furtherance of a faction North or South his name would not have been presented for your suffrages. *And if the great body of the American people had not been deceived into his support, as I was, Gen. Pierce would still be practicing law at Concord, and illustrating by turns the politics and jurisprudence of New Hampshire.* I have too high a respect for the office of Chief Magistrate of this republic, and I am too willing to yield to its possessor that respect the office itself deserves, to say more at this time on this subject.

This is the language of a distinguished Democrat—of a man who voted for Pierce, and who, of course, desires the success of his administration. When such men are heard declaring that the people were deceived in the last Presidential canvass, and that but for this deception Gen. Pierce would now be practising law at Concord, the defenders of the President will find it difficult to convince the country that the strictures of the Whig press are without any foundation in justice, and should be ascribed solely to a blind and factious spirit of opposition.

The Herald states that Mr. Maurice is not to be alone in his revelations, but that at least two other Hard-shell members intend coming out in similar circulars.—*Richmond Times.*

The New York Legislature has passed the resolutions offered by Mr. Champlin, Barnburner. These resolutions endorse the inaugural of President Pierce in general terms, but contain no allusion to the subject of slavery or the fugitive slave law. The Hunker resolutions, as our readers will recollect, reaffirmed the doctrine of the inaugural that involuntary servitude, as it exists in different States of this Confederacy, is recognized by the Constitution. They moreover expressly pledged the State of New York to a faithful execution of the fugitive slave law. The Barnburners obstinately refused to vote for these resolutions, and fled from their seats when the vote was [illegible]. Their course with reference to these resolutions shows that they draw a distinction between a general endorsement of the inaugural and a specific endorsement of the fugitive slave law. Consequently, by voting for Mr. Champlin's resolutions, they did not mean to abandon their position on the question of slavery. These resolutions were the handiwork of John Van Buren, as appears from the debate in the Legislature.

An illiterate correspondent, who is given to inquiring, wants to know when the "Anglo Saxon Race" so much talked about, is to come off?

"Ma, has your tongue got legs?" "Got what; dear? Got legs, no?" "Certainly not; but why do you ask that silly question?" "Oh, nothing, only 'cause I heard pa say your tongue was running from morning till night."

A young physician asking permission of a lass to kiss her, she replied, "No, sir, I never like a *doctor's bill* stuck in my face."

A novel dental operation was performed at Allentown, Penn., by two of the resident physicians one day last week. It was the extraction of three fangs from the mouth of a large rattle-snake. Before commencing the extraction, chloroform was administered until the snake was wrapped in slumber, when the teeth were drawn without difficulty.

Married, at Baker's Saranac Lake House, June 4th, by Samuel Smith, Esq., Henry Cullen, of Pittsfield, Mass., to Miss Maria Cole, of Raquette River. At the same time and place, Joseph Gay, of Bombay, to Miss Mary Cole, of Raquette River.

The mere announcement of the above leaves the reader but half informed. Were they matches of love and romance, and were they parties in high life, or low? are questions which will occur to every reader. To satisfy the curious, we will say that, though not natives and "to the manor born," they are, nevertheless genuine representatives of the Western wilderness, coming the distance of about fifty miles beyond the utmost confines of civilization, over the mountains, down the rivers, and across the lakes to Colonel Baker's, to be made "one flesh." The brides are sisters, were attended by their mother and younger sister, "paddled their own canoe," in white dresses, without bonnets or gloves, and could shoot a deer sixty rods, whip a bear, skin a catamount, or tomahawk an Indian with the most perfect ease. Nevertheless, they are healthy, vigorous, virtuous, and are the kind of people who produce Ethan Allens, Putnams, Sumters, Marions, Starkes; in short, men for times that "try men's souls."

Keeseville Republican.

What a Man will do for $3.35.—A murder was committed a few days since near Brownsville, Ohio, by one Solesbury, on the person of a man named Sellers, for three dollars and thirty-five cents. The murderer had seen the sum paid to his victim, but a short time before the murder, and he killed him to obtain it.—*Buff. Com. Adv.*

BENEVOLENCE.

A benevolent man was Absalom Bess,—
At each and every tale of distress
He blazed right up like a rocket;
He felt for all who 'neath poverty's smart
Were doomed to bear life's roughest part,—
He felt for them in his inmost heart,
But never felt in his pocket.

Yet all said he was an excellent man;
For the poor he'd preach, for the poor he'd plan,—
To better them he was willing;
But the oldest one who had heard him pray,
And preach for the poor in a pitiful way,
Couldn't remember, exactly, to say
He had ever given a shilling.

Oh! an excellent man was Absalom Bess,
And the world threw up its hands to bless
Whenever his name was mentioned.
But he died one day, he did, and O!
He went right down to the shades below,
Where all are bound, I fear, to go,
Who are only good intentioned.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.
MONDAY EVENING, JULY 18, 1853.

THE RAIL ROAD SURVEY.—We learn that the Engineers had, on Saturday afternoon last, at 2 o'clock, reached within a mile and a half of Deep River, and probably got to the river that evening. The line run, as a base line, beginning at the Cape Fear river below the Clarendon Bridge, skirting the river to the mouth of Cross Creek, and thence through the Northern part of this town a straight course to Deep River, is about 43 miles long—about 41½ from the centre of town. This straight line crosses the Plank Road 10 miles from town and recrosses it 20 miles from town. It will reach Deep River about half a mile above the Gulf. After the completion of this base line, others will probably be run at each end of the route, to ascertain what will be the best point of approach to Deep River, and of entrance to the town of Fayetteville.

HAY.—Since the construction of the Western Plank Road we have frequently urged upon our up country friends to bring Hay and Fodder to this place, and wipe out the reproach upon a State essentially agricultural, of depending for such articles upon New York, and Connecticut, and Maine. We think there is a fair prospect of effecting this most desirable object. During the last week there were three loads, amounting to near ten thousand pounds of beautiful Hay, far exceeding the Northern in quality, (at least such of the Northern as we get here,) brought in from Forsyth county. Two of the loads were brought by Mr. Romulus A. Shults, the pioneer in this trade from that quarter. They sold for $1 25 per 100 lbs. One of the wagons, drawn by two small horses, brought what would have been a full load for four horses on the old road.

We learn that such hay has been abundant in that country at 30 cts. per 100 lbs., but that since the article has been brought here at a profit, it has risen to 50 cents. Let us look therefore at the effect of our Plank Road upon the actual value of lands in Forsyth county. The meadow from which this hay came, has yielded at the first cutting this year, about 2500 lbs. per acre, —of herds grass, clover &c. At the second cutting it will yield fully as much or more of blue grass. 5000 lbs., worth formerly, at 30 cents, $15 per acre; worth now, at 50 cents, $25 per acre. This shows a clear gain to the farmer of $10 per annum per acre, or interest equal to an increase in the value of his land of $166 66 per acre.

We learn that this hay comes from a meadow of 12 acres which has yielded its regular annual crop for upwards of a hundred years, without being sowed or manured.

N. C. COPPER.—The N. Y. Express has the following paragraph:

"The "Conrad Hill Mine," of N. C. is about to be brought forward for market consideration. The mines are situate conveniently for the transportation of their mineral, as they are within six miles of Lexington, on the line of the Central Railroad. The mines contain both Gold and Copper, and the analysis of the Gold ore shows a production of 101 dwts. 4 grs. to the ton, equal in value to $93.75. The quantity of the ore is said to be inexhaustible. The mines are sufficiently opened to enable fifty hands to work easily under ground, and the machinery on the ground consists of one sixty horse steam engine, twenty heads of stamps and two Chilian mill chasers, capable, it is stated, of crushing 1000 bushels of ore per day, a quantity 50 hands can readily supply. The bushel of ore is estimated to yield $4 68¾ each, being equal to a daily production of $4,687 50.

COUNTERFEITERS.—The Huntsville, Ala., Advocate learns "that two men have been committed to Marshall county jail for circulating counterfeit money—an old and a young man. They had about $100,000 in counterfeit money with them on the Cape Fear Bank, North Carolina, well executed. The old man called his name John Fugate, and the young one gave his as James Cook. They had, we learn, $3000 in good money—that was taken from them and the joint bail fixed at $1,500."

A SINGULAR STATE OF AFFAIRS.—The Southern Locofoco newspapers, which during Mr. Fillmore's Administration were the most strenuous defenders of Southern Rights—the most uncompromising advocates of secession and disunion, are now defending the *free-soil* appointments of President Pierce. So devoted to the Union are they that they even defend the appointment of Wm. J. Brown.

On the other hand, the Northern Locofoco Press of the Hunker school are denouncing those free-soil appointments. The Albany Argus, National Democrat, Rochester Advertiser, and many others indulge in the fiercest denunciation of the manner in which official patronage is bestowed.

It is a curious state of things, of which we can imagine but one explanation. The Southern press and orators, for the sake of a little public printing and a few appointments to office, are willing to unite with abolitionists in praise of the President who dispenses the patronage. The Union Democratic press, North and South, deprived of the *spoils*, care little for Pierce or the principles of the party.

THE PRESIDENT'S JOURNEY.—The President of the United States and suite were received with great distinction all along the route from Washington to New York. His speeches, and those of Messrs. Davis, Guthrie, and Cushing, are "plenty as blackberries,"—and very admirable speeches too, the President's are.

CALIFORNIA DUELLING.—The duel between Senator Gwin and the Hon. Mr. McCorkle, as stated in our last, resulted without bloodshed. From the published card of the seconds, we learn that after three exchanges of shots, (rifles, thirty paces,) the seconds discovered that their principals were fighting under a misapprehension! A pleasant operation to all concerned, but especially to Mr. McCorkle, a lock of whose hair was taken off by Gwin's bullet, "under a misapprehension."

COL. SAWYER *doing* BROWN.—Col. Sawyer of the Norfolk Argus, who denounced Mr. W. J. Brown as "deserving the contempt and scorn of every honest mind", is out in defence of his recent appointment to office. He says:

"Our opinion of the course of this individual, on the occasion referred to, remains unchanged; nor do we take back one tittle of the harshness of language which we indulged in when expressing our honest indignation at his conduct. The President may entertain different notions in respect to this affair, which he has a clear right to do. It is but a diversity of taste between us, which is perfectly legitimate in a free country like ours of such vast extent of territory, variety of soil and climate, and multifariousness of character. What may be considered a heinous offence at the South, is in the New England States looked upon as a mere peccadillo, and in the Western States as a matter so venial as to be unworthy of consideration, far less of remembrance. But does the Whig shut the door against all amendment of life? Has it forgotten that the individual in question has, in deep humiliation, repented him of his sins, and that he is now in full fellowship and communion, and a shining light in the Presbyterian church? But concede that Mr. Brown is the abandoned and terrible creature that the Whig would have the public to believe he is, and what does it all amount to? His office is purely a ministerial one—its object is for the detection of all postal depredators, and in this point of view, on the ground assumed by our metropolitan cotemporary, his appointment instead of being a source of complaint, should be one, rather, of approval, as tending to show the sagacity of the President and his knowledge of human nature in carrying out the great principle that you must 'set a rogue to catch a rogue.'"

The Northern and Western Democracy, but especially the President of the United States, must feel complimented by this very curious defence of Brown. It is true that the Argus considers Brown a rascal, and that the Argus thinks all *honest* people should concur in its opinion. But the President is a Northern man and "*considers a heinous offence a mere peccadillo*"! It is true that Mr. Brown is a rascal, but the people of the West are all rascals, and therefore among them Mr. Brown's rascality is "*unworthy of consideration, far less of remembrance*"! Moreover, the rest of the appointees are rogues, and Mr. Brown is appointed on the principle that you "must set a rogue to catch a rogue"!

Great country this! Great officers, great President, great people, and *great* democrats!

RETURNING THE COMPLIMENT.—The Washington Union having read the N. Y. Post and the Buffalo Republic out of the party, the Post in its turn excommunicates the Union. The Post having *pocket* evidence that the Union did not speak the sentiments of the Administration, says that the only sensible thing in the Union's article was its disclaimer of speaking for the Administration. Among other "harmonious" remarks, the Post says:

"Sillier still is that part of the article in which the Union talks of washing its hands of all connection and association with the Evening Post. We do not recollect having had any association or connection with that paper. It is understood to be the organ of a disappointed party hack, who thinks he had no particular reason for being grateful to General Pierce's administration, but who is willing to bring it under the odium of entertaining the extreme and extravagant views of American policy advanced in the article which has given occasion to these remarks. Between ourselves and those who resort to such practices, a mutual repulsion prevails."

The North Carolinian says that President Pierce will veto any laws which may be passed by Congress granting lands to the new States to the exclusion of the old. We wish we could think so. But we have no hope of it. And suppose he should not, what will be the course of the Carolinian? Will it approve or disapprove of the refusal to veto?

Gen. Pierce and his Appointments.—The whig presses are endeavoring to make the impression on the minds of the people that Gen. Pierce has appointed many free soilers to office, that is, men known to be favorable to the agitation of the slavery question. The Washington Union, in an article on this subject, says "that Gen. Pierce has appointed no man to office knowing or believing him to be a free-soiler; and he stands pledged to correct any such appointment into which he may have inadvertently fallen, when the facts of present free-soilism is fixed on any of his appointees."

North Carolinian.

What does the Carolinian think of John A. Dix, Wm. J. Brown, Hoyne, McLelland, Fowler, and the host of Freesoilers who have absorbed the offices in New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, &c?

WORLD'S FAIR.—In addition to the gentlemen heretofore named, Gen. Jno. Gray Bynum of Rutherford and Wm. D. Cooke of Raleigh, have been appointed Commissioners from N. C. at the World's Fair.

STABBING.—Messrs. Barksdale and Davis, two Locofoco candidates for Congress in Mississippi, had a rencontre in Vicksburg on the 2d inst; and the latter stabbed the former nine times! The wounds are not considered serious.

IMPORTANT TO FISHERMEN.—The Richmond Whig acknowledges the receipt of a parcel of fish-hooks of a new pattern. They are called "gravitation hooks," and are said to possess the virtue of 'gravitating' towards the fish or of causing the fish to 'gravitate' towards them.

Rev. Silliman Ives, recently Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of North Carolina, it is said, is about to be consecrated, by the Pope, a Priest of the Roman Catholic Church. Mrs. Ives, it is also stated, arrived back in this city a few days since, in company of her brother, Dr. Hobart.

Our authority for this statement is the Church Herald, which adds, also, that the Pope has notified Mrs. Ives that she could no longer consider Dr. Ives her husband!—*N. Y. Express.*

Birth-Place of Henry Clay for Sale.—The farm known as "Clay Spring," in Hanover county, Virginia, and upon which the orator and statesman, Henry Clay, was born, is offered for sale by its present owner, Mr. William B. Dabney.

At the close of a late temperance meeting in Paris, Canada West, the speaker solicited a beautiful young woman to append her name to the pledge saying—"Will you give me your name, Miss?" "No, sir," was the quick reply, "I have promised my name to another gentleman."

One-half of the New Orleans Bulletin Newspaper Establishment has been sold for $22,000.

Reception of the President—Immense Procession—Dedication of the Crystal Palace—Suspension of Business—Great Excitement.

NEW YORK, July 14.

The President and suite arrived here about 10 o'clock this morning. They were greeted with a salute of 21 guns from the Battery. Salutes were also fired from several vessels in the harbor and from Governor's and Bedlow's Islands.

At an early hour the whole population of our city, together with the vast number of strangers who have been drawn hither, appeared to be out and moving. Many of the stores are closed, and business pretty much suspended.

Mayor Westervelt met the President and his party in the Garden, and bid them welcome to the city of New York in a brief and appropriate speech, to which his Excellency replied in a very happy manner. On concluding his remarks, he proceeded to review the military, which is out in full force, and makes an imposing appearance. The procession then proceeded en route for the Crystal Palace. It is immense, numbering in all probably one hundred thousand persons. The streets through which it passed were literally thronged with human beings, of all ages, sexes, sizes and colors.

The doors and windows of the houses are completely filled, mostly with ladies, who signify their approbation and welcome by waving white handkerchiefs. It is, without doubt, one of the most gorgeous and imposing spectacles ever before seen in this city, or perhaps in the country. Flags and banners are flying all over the city. People are wending their way to the Crystal Palace by thousands, in every avenue leading thereto. It is now filled to overflowing, and crowded for squares on the outside.

The opening exercises at the Palace commenced at one o'clock, P. M., and are now progressing. They will not probably close before four o'clock in the afternoon.

There were some rowdy demonstrations among the disorderly persons on the outside, but thus far all has passed off well and free from accident.

There was quite a heavy shower of rain between 10 and 11 o'clock.

The President looks much jaded, though his health is good.

SECOND DESPATCH.

CRYSTAL PALACE, 2. 15 P. M.—The Palace is well filled but not crowded. Many distinguished strangers are present. Among the late arrivals are Gen. Scott, the venerable Archbishop of New York and General Wool.

The police are out in good order. The procession is now approaching the building, and there is every reason to believe that the display will be magnificent. The crowd outside the building is immense.

How to Exterminate Bed Bugs.—Take a small quantity of quicksilver—say a teaspoonful—and the white of three eggs, mix *thoroughly*, in the same manner as beating eggs for cake. When thoroughly mixed, apply the same to the crevices of the bedstead with a feather. If properly mixed and applied, we will guarantee no bugs will appear on the bedstead for twelve months.—The bedstead should in the first place be thoroughly cleaned.

We have used the above remedy for the last eight years, and we scarcely ever find a bug about our beds.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Women and Ladies.—In the days of our fathers there were such things to be met with as men and women; but now they are all gone, and in their place a race of gentlemen and ladies—or, to be still more refined, a race of "ladies and gentlemen"—has sprung up. Women and girls are among the things that were; but "ladies" are found every where. Miss Martineau, wishing to see the women wards in a prison in Tennessee, was answered by the warden, "We have no ladies here at present, madam." Now, so far as the ladies were concerned, it was very well that none of them were in prison; but then it sounds a little odd—ladies in prison! It would seem bad enough for women to go to such a place.

A lecturer, discoursing upon the characteristics of women, illustrated thus: "Who were the last at the cross? Ladies. Who were the first at the sepulchre? Ladies." On the modern improvement we have heard of but one thing that beats the above. It was the finishing touch to a marriage ceremony, performed by an exquisite divine up to all modern refinements. When he had thrown the chain of Hymen around the happy couple, he concluded by saying, "I now pronounce you husband and lady." The audience stuffed their handkerchiefs into their mouths and got out of the room as quickly as possible to take breath.

The total value of India rubber goods manufactured in the United States, is estimated at ten millions annually, and nearly the whole trade has sprung up since 1844.

American Hyperbole.—A physician called upon to testify in regard to the physical effects of a severe whipping, given to a servant girl, said:—"Gentlemen of the jury, if a jackass had the skin of an alligator for an overcoat, and a piece of boiler-plate underneath, and that jackass were to be flogged one-half as bad as that woman whipped that child, all creation couldn't save the jackass from dying."

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.

AS Elections for Members of Congress, &c. will be held during the ensuing month in several States of the Union, the Board of Managers have deemed it their duty to request the Judges or Commissioners who may be appointed to take the ballots of the voters, to put up boxes at the different localities where elections will be held, for the purpose of receiving such contributions as the admirers of the Illustrious Father of his Country may think proper to deposit in aid of the great Monument, now in course of erection in this city to his memory.

They feel assured that when this noble and patriotic purpose is presented to the people, they will not hesitate to give their mite for such an object; and it now becomes more necessary, as the funds of the society are rapidly diminishing and may not soon be adequate to carry on the work. A small contribution from each citizen or voter throughout the United States, would be sufficient to complete the Monument,—a work intended to add to their glory as well as to honor the memory of the illustrious dead. A half dime is but an inconsiderable sum, and yet a half dime contributed by every inhabitant of our country, would rear the grand structure, now in progress, to its destined completion. It will be pitiful, wondrous pitiful, if out of twenty-five millions of souls who inhabit this great country, rendered independent, prosperous and happy mainly by his exertions and devotion to its cause, the sum necessary to erect a Monument worthy of such a man could not be completed for the want of the small pecuniary aid which every American should feel it his pride, as well as his duty to afford.

At the last Presidential election, the plan of obtaining contributions at the Polls, (thus testing the patriotism and liberality of the voters and others) was attempted, though the previous arrangements were not such as to insure a very full collection, the result was as satisfactory as could, under the circumstances, have been expected.

It is therefore desirable that this system should be continued in the different States at all future elections of a local or general nature; and the Board of Managers indulge the hope that on this occasion, at the elections to be held in the respective States of Arkansas, Alabama, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Texas, Tennessee, and North Carolina, in August next, contributions will be made in aid of the Monument, worthy of the Countrymen of their illustrious benefactor.

GEO. WATTERSTON,
Secretary of the W. N. M. S.

"Mike, and is it yourself that can be after telling me how they make ice cream?" "In truth I can—do they not bake them in cowld ovens, to be sure."

The road to ruin is through the gate of wrong. The man who cheats has taken the first step towards litigation and poverty, bail-bonds are broken-breeches. God has so ordered matters that the only things that produce lasting benefits, are honesty and right. Out of a dozen well to do scamps that I knew five years ago, ten have run away, while the other two act as orderly sergeants to a swill wagon.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday, July 6th, at Rocky Mount, by Rev. T. W. Tobey, Dr. W. B. RICKS, to Miss HELEN S. BATTLE, daughter of Dorsey Battle, Esq.

DIED,

In this place, on the 15th, ALABAMA, child of C. M. and M. A. Beebe, aged 1 year and 9 months.

"I take these little lambs," said He,
"And lay them on my breast;
Protection they shall find in me,
In me be ever blest."

In Moore county, on the 9th instant, Mr. JOHN NICHOLSON, aged about 80 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—July 18.

BACON—	10 a 10½	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba,	25 a 26
CANDLES—F.F.	16 a 17	New Orleans,	37½ a 40
Adamantine	30 a 35	NAILS—	6 a
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	80 a
COFFEE—Rio,	11 a 11½	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	11½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	9 a 10	Liv'p, (sack,)	1 50 a 1 60
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	a
Strictly prime,	11 a	SEED—	
Prime,	10¾ a	Flaxseed,	1 00 a
Fair,	10 a 10½	Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
COTTON BAGGING—		SHOT—	
Gunny,	14 a 16	Com., pr. bag,	2 00 a
Dundee,	13 a 15	Buck,	2 25 a
Burlaps,	10 a 12	SPIRITS—	
COTTON YARNS—		Peach Brandy,	a
No. 5 to 10,	17	Apple "	45 a 50
DOMESTIC GOODS—		N. C. Whiskey,	37 a 38
Bro. Sheetings,	7¼ a 8	Northern "	a
Osnaburgs,	9¼ a 10	N. E. Rum,	40 a
FEATHERS—	35 a 37	Jamaica Rum,	$2 a 2 50
FLOUR—		Fr. Brandy,	$2 a 3 00
Superfine,	5 65 a 5 75	American Gin,	30 a 40
Fine,	5 40 a 5 50	Holland Gin,	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched,	5 25 a	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf,	10 a 11
Corn,	90 a $1	Crushed,	9½ a 10½
Wheat,	75 a 80	St. Croix,	9 a
Oats,	a	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Peas,	90 a $1	New Orleans,	6 a 8
Rye,	65 a 70	TALLOW—	7 a 8
HIDES—Dry,	7 a 8	TOBACCO—	
Green,	3 a	Leaf,	none.
IRON—		Manufactured,	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	5 a	WHITE LEAD—	$2½ a 3 00
Ditto, wide,	6 a	WINDOW GLASS—	
English,	4 a	8 x 10,	2¼ a 2½
LARD—	10 a 11	10 x 12,	2¾ a
LEAD—	8½ a 9	WOOL—	27 a 28

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon.—The qualities are quite variable, but the better grades sell readily at 10¼ to 10½.

Cotton.—No sales since Wednesday last, when it brought 11 cts.

Flour.—We continue our quotations, but prices are somewhat unsettled.

Corn.—Prices not fully sustained.

Molasses.—We advance our quotations.

Turpentine $2. Spirits, tendency downward, 32 to 33 cents.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine—Virgin 2 85, Yellow 2 80 to 2 85, Hard 1 40 to 1 50—the article in fair demand and market firm at above figures. Spirits, holders demand 36—receipts fair and good stock on market. Tar 2 30. Corn 68 to 70. Bacon without change. Lard 12. No sales of Lumber or Timber.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

July 16—Str Fanny Lutterloh, with goods for Rush & Orrell, S J Hinsdale, J C Hooker, Johnson, McNeill & Co, Ray & Pearce, M McKinnon, E Fuller, J S & A Gainey, F & H Fries, T C Pfohl, C E Shober, H Eramhert, J W Powers & Co, J G Cook, W L Steele.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

July 13—Schrs Ariel from Wilmington, Del., Jonas Smith from New York. 14—Brig Richmond from Bath, Me.; Schrs Marine, Ann & Susan, Adele, Manhasset, T P French, from New York, Rachel S Miller from Philadelphia. 15—Schrs Harriet Hallock, Elouise, W H Smith, from New York.

THE Steamer Fanny Lutterloh is running as follows:
Leave Fayetteville Monday and Thursday at 5 o'clock, and Wilmington Tuesday and Friday at 12 o'clock.—Passage $4.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

July 18, 1853. 11-2w

June 15, 1853.

TURNIP SEED.

"EARLY Flat Dutch," "Large English Norfolk," "Strap-leaved Early Red top Flat," "Purple top Ruta Baga," "Long Tankard." Received to-day, and for sale by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

☞ The above seed were selected and put up expressly for my sale, and are warranted fresh and genuine. S. J. H.

July 18, 1853. 11-1m

SPRING HILL ACADEMY,
ROBESON COUNTY, N. C.

THE TRUSTEES of this Institution have the pleasure of announcing to the public, that they have secured the services of Mr. M. Currie, as Principal; whose character both as an instructor and disciplinarian, warrants them in giving assurance to all who may feel disposed to patronize the School, that they will have the advantage of systematic and thorough instruction.

Mr. Currie is a professional Teacher of several years' successful experience—the last four of which has been in Cheraw, S. C., first, as a teacher of a private Classical School, and afterwards as Principal of Cheraw Academy, where he has prepared boys for the South Carolina College, and the University of North Carolina.

The location is perfectly healthy, within five miles of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, at Fair Bluff, in the midst of an intelligent, moral and religious neighborhood, entirely removed from all influences that endanger the health and morals of students in towns and villages, and the Trustees are determined to make every exertion to promote the well-being of the students committed to their care.

Good board in families in the immediate vicinity of the Academy, can be obtained at $6 and $7 per month.

Rates of Tuition, per Session of Five Months:

Elementary English Branches,	$8
English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, and History,	12
Languages, Mathematics and Natural Science,	$15

The Institution will be open for the reception of students on MONDAY, the 25th of JULY, inst.

Further particulars can be obtained by addressing the Principal, or either of the Trustees, at Leesville, Robeson county, N. C.

J. C. LEE,
JOHNSON FLOYD,
BRIGHT WILLIAMS,
S. SEALY,
F. B. FLOYD,
GILES WILLIAMS, Trustees.

July 16, 1853. 11*3t

FOR SALE.

A COMFORTABLE dwelling house, with all necessary out-houses, in good repair, together with ten acres of land. The above named land is adjoining the Southern limits of town. A bargain may be had by applying soon to the subscriber.

WILLIAM P. MALLETT.

July 11, 1853. 10tf

CORN AND HAY.

500 BUSHELS CORN.
50 bales HAY.
For sale by
J. S. BANKS.

July 18, 1853. 11-2w

3,000 lbs. WOOL, more or less, for sale. Apply to P. MONTAGUE, verbally, or by letter post-paid. 1tpd

Summer Residence for Sale.

WILL be sold, at the Market House, on Thursday next, 21st inst., at 12 o'clock, a good Summer Residence, situated on Harrington Hill, one mile and a quarter from the Market House. For description, &c., apply to W. L. Callais. Terms at sale.

Also, 5 Shares Western Plank Road Stock.
3 Shares Southern " " "

A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.

July 16, 1853. 11

NOTICE.

THE 4 Flat Boats or Lighters belonging to the Bladen Steam Boat Company, will be sold on the 1st Monday of August next, at the Elizabeth Town Landing. The Boats are of good material, and in running order.

Terms, 90 days' negotiable note at Bank.

GEO. CROMARTIE, Sec'y.

July 12, 1853. 11*ts

At Reduced Prices.
Rifles, Shot-Guns, Pistols, &c.
EDWARD K. TRYON,
134 No. 2nd St., PHILADELPHIA.

MANUFACTURER and Importer of Rifles, Shot-Guns, Pistols, Flasks, Shot Pouches, Rifle Locks, Barrels, and materials for Gun Makers' use.

Dealers will find it to their interest to examine qualities and prices of my goods before purchasing elsewhere.

July, 1853. 11*16t

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE Annual course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on the first MONDAY in November next.

Anatomy—Prof. J. E. HOLBROOK, M. D.
Surgery—Prof. E. GEDDINGS, M. D.
Institutes and Practice—Prof. J. HENRY DICKSON, M. D.
Physiology—Prof. JAMES MOULTRIE, M. D.
Materia Medica—Prof. HENRY R. FROST, M. D.
Obstetrics—Prof. THOMAS G. PRIOLEAU, M. D.
Chemistry—Prof. C. U. SHEPARD, M. D.
Comparative Anatomy—*Prof. L. AGASSIZ, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy—FRANCIS T. MILES, M. D.
Prosecutor to the Professor of Surgery—J. F. M. GEDDINGS, M. D.

CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.

Dr. J. CAIN, M. D., Physician to the Marine Hospital and Clinical Instructor, lectures twice a week on the Diseases of that Institution.

J. FORD PRIOLEAU, M. D., Physician to the Hospital of the Alms House, at which lectures are delivered twice a week on diseases, the Diagnosis discriminated, and the student indoctrinated in their treatment.

Demonstrative instruction in Medicine and Surgery, at the College Hospital, by the Professors of the Medical College.

*At a special meeting of the Trustees and Faculty of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, held on the 3d of January, 1852, Dr. L. Agassiz was unanimously elected Professor of Comparative Anatomy, with the distinct understanding that the collegiate expenses of the student are not to be increased by this addition to the course.

HENRY R. FROST, Dean.

July 1. 11-6t

For Pickles and Preserves.

10 DOZ. Stone and Glass JARS, assorted sizes. For sale by

COOK & JOHNSON.

July 14, 1853. 10-3t

WOOL CARDING.

WE HAVE erected the machinery at Blount's Creek Factory, and are prepared to Card Wool on the usual terms, on toll or otherwise. Apply at the Factory, or to GEO. McNEILL.

July 14, 1853. 10-4w

BLASTING POWDER.

100 KEGS, best quality, just received and for sale low, on manufacturers' account, by

DeROSSET & BROWN.

July 11. 10-1m

P. S. Any quantity of the above, or other description of Dupont's Powder, can be furnished in this place, at short notice, and on the most favorable terms. Apply as above.

☞ WE are authorized to announce RONALD McMILLAN as a candidate, at the ensuing election in August, for the office of County Court Clerk of Cumberland. He also pledges himself, if elected, to discharge the duties of the office faithfully, and to the best of his ability.

June 28. 8-5t

☞ WE are authorized to announce Col. JOHN McLAURIN as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Cumberland County, at the next Election.

June 4, 1853. 200-te

☞ WE are authorized to announce BENJAMIN F. SHAW as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Cumberland, at the Election in August next.

June 6, 1853. 290-te

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK.

WE ARE authorised to announce JAMES W. STRANGE, Esq. as a Candidate for the Office of Clerk of the SUPERIOR COURT of Cumberland County, at the Election in August next.

March 28, 1853. 81-te

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK.

☞ We are authorised to announce JESSE T. WARDEN as a Candidate for the Office of CLERK of the SUPERIOR COURT of Cumberland County, at the next Election.

March 28, 1853. 81-te

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK.

WE are authorized to announce PETER PATTERSON as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, at the election in August next.

June 1853. 2te

CALL AND SETTLE.

THE Subscribers respectfully request all indebted to them, and all to whom they are indebted, to call and settle accounts during the present month.

July 1, 1853. E. J. HALE & SON.

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!

Holloway's Ointment.

Frightful Cancerous Wounds in the Breast healed by Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Mrs. Mathews, of Bridge-street, Southwark, after her confinement, had such a dreadful bad breast that she could not possibly suckle the infant; four deeply seated cancerous sores formed in her left breast, which defied the united exertions of several of the faculty to heal, and it was decided that the knife should be resorted to as offering the only chance of cure; this the patient positively objected to, and determined on giving Holloway's Ointment and Pills a trial, the result of which has been most successful, for all the wounds are now soundly healed, and she is enjoying the best of health.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London and by all respectable vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each, wholesale, by the principal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs A. B. & D. SANDS, New York; and Mr J. HORSEY, 84 Maiden Lane, New York.

There is very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot or box.

Wholesale by S. B. & T. A. EVANS, Wilmington, N. C.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

FEMALE SCHOOL.

THE SECOND Session of our School at Greenwood, 9 miles north of Fayetteville, under a competent Instructress, will commence July 25.

Terms per Session.

Elementary branches	$6 00
Higher "	$8 00
Board and Tuition	$36 00

[illegible] in a few Boarders.

C. P. JONES.

Greenwood, July 8, 1853. 9-3t

Edgeworth Female Seminary.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, August 1st.

The corps of Instructors has been completed by securing the services of Prof. Guillaume R. DeRinzie in the department of Modern Languages, who has long been known as one of the most accomplished and successful teachers in Virginia.

It is very desirable that pupils attend punctually at the commencement of the session. For more particular information respecting the school, apply to

RICHARD STERLING, A. M., Principal.

Greensboro', N. C., July 1, 1853. 9-5m

BACON.

North Carolina Bacon for sale.

J. & T. WADDILL.

July 10, 1853. 7tf

Pilot Mountain.

THIS Great Natural Curiosity is situated in Surry County, N. C., two miles west of the Stokes line, [illegible] west—distance 25 miles, [illegible] 17 miles, and within [illegible] Sulphur Springs in Virginia. The height of the Pilot Mountain, says Prof. [illegible], is 1750 feet above the level of Grassy Creek, which is the nearest stream. The view from the Pinnacle is said to be the Grandest of any other point in the Southern States, embracing Kings Mountain in York Dist., S. C., Parisis Mountain in Spartanburgh, S. C., the Table Rock in Greenville Dist., S. C., all of which are [illegible] distant; a full view of the Blue Ridge from North East to South West, and the Alleghany as far as the eye can reach, the Peaks of Otter, the Buffalo [illegible], and many other points in Virginia. A view into four States can be had at the same time.

The Pilot for the last season has been much visited by strangers from all parts of the United States. The [illegible] to the Pinnacle is now safe by steps and ladders [illegible] by the Subscriber, [illegible] of the Mountain. A good carriage Road within six hundred yards of the Pinnacle; a good [illegible] always be ready to wait on strangers. [illegible] wait on visitors and [illegible] the country [illegible]. The Stables [illegible] with corn, fodder and hay. Near the [illegible] Mineral Springs, the property of [illegible]. Inquire for the [illegible] House, [illegible] proprietor and [illegible].

W. [illegible] GILLAM.

June 25, [illegible]

CAUTION.

THE subscriber two months ago remitted to Col. S. J. Person, of Wilmington, two blanks of the printed form of notes negotiable and payable at the Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear at Fayetteville, dated, as well as I recollect, 19th May and 2d June, 1853; the first with the figures $1424 40, and the second with the figures $1500 written on the lower corner of the notes. Both the notes were signed T. B. Tyson, but were not otherwise filled up. Said notes [illegible] Wilmington [illegible] are [illegible] them.

THOS. B. TYSON.

[illegible] 1853. 9-4t

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 1st day of June, his negro man DANIEL, aged about 25 years, [illegible] about 5 feet 8 inches high, weighs about 170 lbs., [illegible] complexion, and is badly scarred on his back and arms, caused by former severe treatment. He was purchased two or three years ago by me from B. A. Wilkes[?], living near Bishopville, Sumter District, S. C. He may now be lurking in that part [illegible].

I will give [illegible] the above reward [illegible] at my residence at the [illegible] of [illegible] River, Richmond county, N. C.

Address the subscriber at Little's Mills, Richmond Co., N. C.

THOMAS W. STEELE.

June 28, 1853. 8tf

Notice to Turpentine Distillers.

I HAVE now on hand [illegible] made of the best [illegible] workmen, [illegible] per [illegible] call.

T. R. UNDERWOOD.

July 7, 1853. 8tf

Spirits Turpentine Wanted.

THE subscribers will pay cash for Spirits Turpentine [illegible] allowing [illegible] expenses [illegible].

[illegible] to [illegible] make [illegible].

[illegible] WILLIAMS & CO.

June [illegible], 1853. 8tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of [illegible] SHEMWELL [illegible] come forward [illegible]. If the above is not attended to by the 20th of next August, active means will be taken [illegible] as early as practicable.

And all persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or account, previous to the first of last January, are respectfully [illegible] to call and pay up.

Northwest corner Market Square, Green street, Fayetteville.

P. SHEMWELL.

July 6, 1853. 8-4t

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to me by either note or account, from last Fall and Winter, are hereby notified that unless they pay by the first of next month, their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

GEORGE BRANDT.

Fayetteville, N. C., July 7, 1853. 8t1A

TO THE PUBLIC.

IN order to make a speedy sale of my present stock of Spring and Summer Goods, I will offer them at reduced prices. Persons in want of Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, and other articles of men's wear for the season, will find it worth while calling on me.

GEORGE BRANDT.

Between the Market House and Fayetteville Hotel.

Fayetteville, July 7, 1853. 8-2m

TO TEACHERS.

THE Board of Managers of the Odd Fellows' Female Institute about to be established in the town of Morganton desire to obtain the services of a Female teacher to take charge of the Institute at once.

A liberal salary will be given to a Teacher of high attainments, and none need apply without satisfactory recommendations.

Any information can be obtained from the undersigned or from Gen'l C. M. Avery, Col. W. M. Walton or S. A. Bettis, Esq., members of the Board.

JOHN S. DICKSON, President.

J. De Field, Sec'y.

Morganton, July 1, 1853. 9-5t

RAGS! RAGS!!

500,000 LBS. RAGS WANTED, for which the highest market price will be paid by

BENBOW, KYLE & CO.,
Agents for the Manteo Paper Mill,
Raleigh, N. C.

Fayetteville, March 21, 1853. 78-6m

Just Received and for Sale,

25 BARRELS prime SUGAR.
10 bags good Rio Coffee.
5000 lbs. N. C. Bacon.

BENBOW, KYLE & CO.

May 29, 1853. 92tf

SOUTH LOWELL ACADEMY,

ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

The undersigned would respectfully inform his former patrons and his friends, and the public at large, that he will, at the commencement of the next session, resume his station at the head of South Lowell Academy.

This Institution is situated in a section of the State where a healthful climate, pure water, pleasant scenery, and a moral community, furnish as many incitements to industry as are often to be found. Young men from any part of the State, or adjoining States, need fear no injurious effects from the climate at South Lowell, while to those in the eastern portion of the State it offers a safe and pleasant retreat from the diseases incident to that region.

While no pains will be spared to improve the mind, it will not be forgotten that knowledge is valuable only when united with integrity of heart, and consequently every reasonable effort will be made to lead the minds of those entrusted to our care, to "remember their Creator in the days of their youth." There will be preaching at the Academy three or four times a month, and other religious exercises once or twice a week.

No Student will be permitted to remain who exerts an immoral influence, and none to return who does not attend diligently to his duties.

One competent assistant will be present at the commencement of the session, and another will immediately be obtained, if the interests of the Students demand it.

Particular attention will be given to preparing young men for teachers.

Students can come by public conveyance to Hillsborough, twelve miles west, or to Oxford, twenty-five east of South Lowell, and at either place private conveyance can readily be obtained.

Board will be furnished in the best families at $6 per month. Tuition for beginners $10; for common and Higher English $12 50; for Languages $15. The sons of regular Ministers will be furnished at one half the above rates.

Books can be obtained at South Lowell at the publisher's retail prices, adding only the cost of transportation.

The Next Session will commence on Wednesday, July 27, and the Classes will be organized the same day.

JAMES A. DEAN.

June 18, 1853. 9-3t

New Goods for 1853.

J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving a large and well selected Stock of Spring and Summer

GOODS.

Consisting of Gentlemen's fine Fashionable [illegible], Cassimeres, Panama, Leghorn [illegible] and a large variety of other styles of HATS and CAPS, which will be sold low.

Also, a general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys' and Infants' [illegible] dress Boots, Gaiters, Ostrich [illegible], Buskins, [illegible] and Shoes, which [illegible] and anxious to [illegible].

[illegible]

UNION LIVERY STABLES,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE PROPRIETOR [illegible] prepared to furnish the Public with

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, FOR HIRE.

They are also prepared to carry Passengers to any of the neighboring [illegible].

Their Stock [illegible] the Stables formerly occupied by Messrs. [illegible] & [illegible], a few doors West of the Telegraph Office.

They always have on hand [illegible] good Ostlers and [illegible].

A FOUR HORSE CARRIAGE will be in attendance at short notice to convey Passengers to and from the Steam Boats.

They will take Horses on Livery at reasonable terms.

They hope, by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a share of [illegible] patronage.

J. B. ASKEW [illegible].

December 14, 1852.

NOTICE.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 15th of June 1852, his negro girl Sarah. Said negro is [illegible] with large white eyes, [illegible].

[illegible] the neighborhood of Mr. [illegible] Wright's or Gen. McKay's in Bladen county. The above reward will be paid for her delivery [illegible] confinement in any jail in the State of North Carolina.

WM. G. [illegible].

[illegible], N. C., March 14, 1853. 77tf

A NEW INVENTION.

THE [illegible] inventor of a Stump [illegible] to be perfect in the [illegible], and wishes to inform Mr. [illegible] at Union Factory, [illegible] North of Asheborough.

[illegible]

F. F. FREEMAN.

Oct. 12, 1852. 51y

SHINGLES.

WE want 200,000 good Juniper SHINGLES, for which the best price will be paid.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 4, 1853. 81tf

A BARGAIN OFFERED.

AS the undersigned has determined to remove to the West, she offers for sale the commodious House, which she now occupies, in the village of Summerville, and all appurtenances thereunto belonging. Also, 126 acres of land on the south of Cross Creek, in the town of Fayetteville, a short distance above the Clarendon Bridge. Terms cash, or paper negotiable at either of the Banks in Fayetteville. Reference, as to the Cross Creek land, is made to James Banks, Esq., of Fayetteville.

E. BAILEY.

Summerville, N. C., June 6, 1853. 1tf

Fire and Life Insurance.

Are your Houses or Stock in Trade Insured?

Is your own life Insured for the benefit of surviving wife and children?

Have you any Insurance upon the life of your Slaves?

THE undersigned is Agent for the *Greensboro' Mutual Fire Insurance Co.*, and the *Greensboro' Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Co.*

The *Fire Co.* will take risks on as favorable terms as any other responsible Co. This Co. is managed by competent officers,—has the larger portion of its risks detached, and is doing a very successful business.

The *Life Co.* has a liberal charter, and offers to those wishing to secure something to wife and children after death, a most favorable opportunity. The insured participate in all the profits of the Co., both in the Insurance and Trust Departments.

Slaves Insured on reasonable terms.

Full explanations given to all who wish Insurance.

Persons in the country wishing Insurance, will please address the undersigned by letter.

JNO. M. ROSE, Agent, &c.

Fayetteville, May 24, 1853. 97-3m

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale or shipment of Naval Stores. I have ample facilities for conducting the business; large wharf and store sheds to keep spirits from exposure. Naval stores will be shipped to any house in New York, or to other markets if advisable, and liberal cash advances made on consignments. I refer to the following distillers:

E. Hannum, Wayne county.
E. H. Woodard & Co., Earpsborough.
W. Earp, "
A. G. Thornton, Johnston county.
Bridges & Durham, " "
D. Hocatt, " "
Spencer Fountain, " "
H. Eatman, " "
Smith, Bryan & Co., " "
B. R. Hinnant, Esq. " "
Lovett Peacock, Columbus county.
Messrs. Jones & Leach, Fayetteville.

May 20, 1853. 96Y

DOCTORS B. & B. W. ROBINSON

DISSOLVED their copartnership on the 1st of April, and have disposed of their entire stock of Drugs, Medicines, &c. to Dr. Thomas C. Hall and Henry C. Robinson.

They will retain an Office in the same building, where either or both may be consulted as heretofore.

It is very important to them that their accounts should be settled as early as practicable, for which purpose they have engaged the services of Mr. John Shaw, who may generally be found at their office.

April 14, 1853. 85-tf

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES.

Great Reduction in Price.

EGENTON, MORRIS & CO.

CONTINUE to make to order, and keep constantly on hand

French Burr Millstones

Of all dimensions, warranted to be of best quality, being made from Burr blocks selected by them from the best quarries in France. They keep for sale

Cologne, Cocalica and Esopus Millstones; Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloth, Screen Wire, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, &c.

Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to.

R. M. ORRELL,
Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.

March 11, 1853. 76tf

FIRE-PROOF ROOFING.

Francis Shenton,

SLATE AND METAL ROOFER, &c.,

THANKFUL for past favors, begs to call public attention to SLATE ROOFING, done on the most approved principle, making roofs lighter, tighter, and [illegible] than in the old way of [illegible], effecting a saving [illegible], and greater security against fire. The low price at which Slate Roofs are now offered will compare favorably with any other kind of fire-proof Roofing.

SLATE CHIMNEY PIPES made to any pattern. They are an excellent remedy for smoking chimneys, and seldom fail to effect a cure.

Also, Tin and Copper Gutters, Leader Pipes and Heads, made to any pattern, and every kind of fire-proof roofing put on or repaired in the best manner, on reasonable terms.

F. S., in soliciting your patronage, feels confident of giving entire satisfaction, in all cases where a thorough [illegible].

[illegible] 1852. 24Y

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken the shop [illegible] McNeill & McNeill [illegible] TAILORING BUSINESS [illegible].

All orders [illegible] executed with neatness [illegible].

B. MONAGHAN.

March 28, 1853. 87tf

NEW DRUG STORE

THE subscriber having taken the Store on Green street, [illegible] the McPherson Building, [illegible] Dr. Robinson's Drug Shop, is now receiving a fresh and well assorted stock of

Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, and Perfumery.

Together with a good assortment of Hair, Flesh, Tooth, Paint, and Whitewash Brushes; Cupping, Tooth, and Surgical Instruments; Galvanic Batteries, &c. &c. All of which he offers low for Cash or on time to punctual customers.

Orders respectfully solicited from Country Physicians and others, who may depend on procuring fresh and genuine articles, and that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

MEDICAL PRESCRIPTIONS carefully and accurately prepared.

J. N. SMITH.

Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

POTASH,

Yeast Powders,
Soda,
Spices,
Indigo,
Spanish Brown,
Soaps, &c.

Pops,
Cream Tartar,
Extracts for flavoring,
Madder,
Bath Brick,
For sale by

J. N. SMITH, Green St.

Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

PAINTS, OIL, &c.

1000 LBS. PURE WHITE LEAD,
200 lbs. Blake's Fire-proof Paint,
Linseed Oil,
[illegible],
Vegetable or Rosin Oil,
Chrome Yellow,
" Green, in Oil,
Paris " " "
Putty and Putty Knives,
Copal Varnish,
Black Leather Varnish,
Brown Japan " &c.

For sale low by J. N. SMITH.

Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

EAU DE COLOGNE.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE. For sale by

J. N. SMITH, Green St.

April 28, 1853. 89tf

UNPARALLELED DISPATCH.

DAILY LINE!

THE undersigned informs the public that he is now running a daily line of light draft Steamers on the Cape Fear River, consisting of the following boats:

New Steamer Zephyr,
" " Major Wm. Barnett, 13 inches draft.
" " Fanny Lutterloh, 14 " "
Rowan.

One of these boats will leave Fayetteville every morning (Sundays excepted) at 7 o'clock; and Wilmington every day (Sundays excepted) at o'clock, landing goods and passengers in Fayetteville in fifteen hours thereafter.

Goods intended for these boats should be sent to the care of J. & D. McRae & Co., or E. J. Lutterloh, at Wilmington, who will forward at the usual rate of commissions. The Steamers Zephyr and Major Wm. Barnett are elegantly furnished for the accommodation of passengers. Passage to or from Wilmington, $3.

T. S. LUTTERLOH, Agent.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 7, 1853. 66tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

300 CORDS PINE WOOD, to be delivered on my Wharf during the next six months.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

July 22, 1852. 10tf

LEATHER BANDS,

THOROUGHLY stretched, cemented, and riveted. The above Bands are sold 20 per cent. less than New York manufacturers' prices. Cash will be required in every instance.

For sale by W. H. LUTTERLOH.

Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1852. 31tf

BACON! BACON!

15 HHDS. Sides and Shoulders, for sale by

W. H. LUTTERLOH.

Dec. 23, 1852. 54-tf

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my plantation, situated seventeen miles South-west of Lumberton, and eighteen from the Rail Road, and nine from Harlleesville, containing Seven Hundred Acres of the best cotton and provision lands in the county, with fine improvements, well watered, remarkably healthy, and the best stand for a Store in the country, there having been one on it occasionally for the last thirty years;—with about one hundred and eighty acres of cleared land in a very high state of cultivation.

I will give the lands for the valued proceeds of them for two years, with the work of seven hands. I will divide the lands if desired, or if a larger tract is desired, there is a large tract of land adjoining it that can be bought on very reasonable terms.

Early application is desired.

ZACH. FULMORE.

Alfordsville, May 9th, 1853. 92tf

MOLASSES.

40 HHDS.,—superior quality.
—ALSO—
Coffee, Sugar, Iron, &c., for sale CHEAP, by

PETER P. JOHNSON.

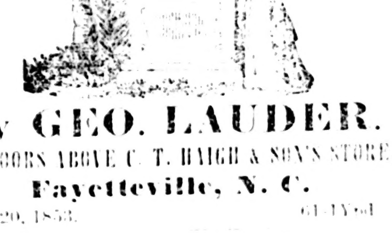
March 16. 77-tf

☞ I am now receiving my stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS suitable for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear. Also, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, &c. &c.

PETER P. JOHNSON.

March 16, 1853. 77-tf

MARBLE FACTORY.



By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1853. 61-1Ypd

Encourage Home Manufacture.

THE Snow Camp Manufacturing Company continue to manufacture, in the neatest and best style, Wheat Threshing Machines, from two to six horse power; Cutting Machines of different sizes; Double and Single Wool Carding Machines; Mill and Factory Gear; Saw and Grist Mill Irons; Edge Tools, Cotton Yarn and Wool Rolls, &c. &c.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell cheap for cash or on time to punctual dealers. Our long experience in the Manufacturing business enables us to feel no hesitation in saying that our work shall not be surpassed by any Shop in the South. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

All letters addressed to the Agent of the Company, at Snow Camp P. O., Alamance county, North Carolina, will receive prompt attention.

DAVID DIXON, Agent
of the S. C. Manufacturing Company.

Snow Camp, Feb'y 22, 1853. 74-6m

Fayetteville Hotel.

JOHN HARMAN

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed from the Hotel at the foot of Haymount to the larger and more commodious Hotel in the centre of the town, recently occupied by Mrs. Brown, and well known as the Fayetteville Hotel, where he will be happy to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. No exertions of himself and family will be spared to render those comfortable who may favor him with their company.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 3, 1853. 2[illegible]tf

Groceries and Dry Goods.

THE subscriber has taken the first end of the Store lately occupied by Cook & Taylor, where he would be pleased to see his old customers and others.

My stock of GROCERIES will be large [illegible].

I will take in payment any kind of Country Produce. Cash will not be refused, or credit to punctual customers.

JAS. G. COOK.

May 2, 1853. [illegible]

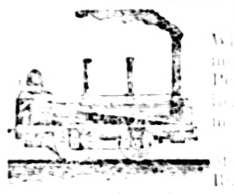
DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of COOK & TAYLOR is dissolved by its own limitation. The business of the concern will be settled by Mr. Alex'r Ray, or by either of ourselves, using the name of the firm in settling its accounts.

JAS. G. COOK.
WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Fayetteville, May 2, 1853. [illegible]

REDUCED FARE.



Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore, Fare [illegible], Washington, Petersburg, Richmond & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and at the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. [illegible]

The Subscriber still continues to carry on the CABINET BUSINESS in Fayetteville, and in addition to his Establishment on Bow Street, near Lockett's Bridge, has opened a new WARE ROOM on Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel, and one door East of Messrs. Haigh & Son's, where a general assortment of

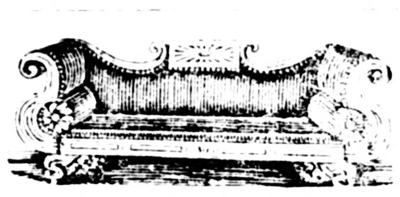
FURNITURE,

Made by competent and faithful workmen, may be had at prices corresponding with the times. Also, an assortment of Northern made FURNITURE, selected by himself, which will be sold at a very moderate advance.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

Nov. 19, 1851. 38tf

HE keeps on hand an assortment of Fisk's celebrated METALLIC BURIAL CASES, which have been highly recommended by Willie P. Mangum, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Wm. R. King, and many other illustrious characters, who have examined and witnessed their utility.



Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE subscriber is receiving the largest assortment in his line ever before purchased at the North, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 30, 1851. 35tf

New Drug Store.

Foulkes & Mac Rae,

DRUGGISTS,

Corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, directly East of the Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

ARE now receiving a large stock of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, directly from Importers and Manufacturers, which they will sell to Physicians and Country Merchants at a very small advance.

They will keep constantly on hand, of the best quality, every variety of articles in their line, having made arrangements to that effect with established houses in New York.

Their Stock having been very carefully selected, and purchased for Cash, will enable them to recommend confidently all their Drugs, and to sell them at very low rates.

They solicit a reasonable share of the patronage of the public.

April 22, 1853. 88tf

TO TANNERS.

I HAVE a large Marble Slab for Tanners. The size is 4 ft. 1 in. by 10 feet. I would take pay for it in leather.

JAS. G. COOK.

Fayetteville, June 27, 1853. 6-1w

Warrenton Female Institute.

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THE Twenty-fifth Semi-Annual Session of this Institution will commence on Tuesday the 5th of July next. Charges as before. Pupils are received at any time and charged from the time of entrance.

Terms: $64 00 per Session for Board and English tuition. Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, and Oil Painting, at former rates. Vocal Music and Ornamental Needle-work gratis.

Circulars containing the fullest information will be sent to those applying.

GRAVES & WILCOX.

Warrenton, June 1853. 83-4m

REMOVAL.

WE have removed to the large fire-proof brick Store lately occupied by Sampson Boon, Esq., one door west of Messrs. J. & T. Waddill, on Hay Street, where we shall receive in a few days, large additions to our early Spring purchases. Our stock of

Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Ready-made Clothing, Umbrellas, &c.

was selected expressly for the WHOLESALE TRADE.

Merchants are invited to give our goods an examination before purchasing.

STARR & WILLIAMS.

May 1, 1853. 90tf

Metalick Roofing and Guttering,

DONE in the best manner, at reduced prices, by

C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square.

June 6, 1853. 200tf

ANDREWS'S

Tin Ware and Stove Depot.

ALWAYS on hand, Cooking, Box, and Parlour STOVES.

—ALSO—

A varied assortment of Tin Ware, at wholesale and retail. By

C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square.

June 6, 1853. 200tf

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES, at the old stand, No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North of the Market House, where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.

CHARLES BANKS.

March 7, 1853. 73tf

NEW BAKERY.

THE Subscriber has established a Bakery on Bow street, on the Lot two doors East of Duncan McNeill's Cabinet Shop. He is prepared to furnish Families, Boats, and the public generally, with Bread, Biscuit, and Cakes of various kinds, of the best quality, as he has procured the services of one of the best Bakers in the State. Prices reasonable. Give me a call.

CHA'S BANKS.

Fayetteville, Dec. 28, 1852. 55tf

WANTED.

20,000 BBLS. Turpentine, delivered at my Distillery in this place, for which the highest prices will be paid.

I would also employ two or three good turpentine-barrel Coopers.

D. W. ROGERS.

Lumberton, N. C., Feb'y 10, 1853. 68tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th inst., my boy ALFRED, 35 years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and weighs about 150 pounds, of dark complexion, speaks clear and quick, and shows his teeth when talking; very intelligent, [illegible]; wore off when he left a black cloth coat and pants; carries a silver watch. He is a good brick and stone mason, can do good plantation work in a smith's shop, is handy and active at any kind of business. He may be lurking in Guilford county, as he has acquaintances and relations there; or he may be in Fayetteville, passing himself off as a free man. He is a shrewd fellow, and will, if possible, make his escape to a free State. The Captains of steamboats and rail roads are requested to be on the look out.

I will give the above reward for his delivery to me or his confinement in any jail in the State so that I get him, or Fifty Dollars if taken out of the State.

SAMUEL PAISLEY.

Moore county, N. C., June 28, 1853. 7tf

STEDMAN & HORNE,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens and the public generally, that they have just returned from New York, and are receiving their Spring Stock of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

A variety of Hats, suitable for the season; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Slippers; a large assortment of ready-made Clothing; a great many articles in the Ladies' line, and we would be pleased to have them to call and examine for themselves.

All orders sent to our care from our friends and customers will be promptly attended to.

March 30, 1853. 81tf

JUST RECEIVED,

A PRIME lot Mountain Butter.
New Orleans and Cuba Molasses.
Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee.
Sugar, Rice, &c.

WORTH & ELLIOTT.

March 7, 1853. 75tf

Randolph Sheeting and Cotton Yarn.

For sale by WORTH & ELLIOTT.

April 1853. 87tf

NEW STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of GOODS, comprising a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS, Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries, Saddlery, &c. &c.,

Which will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged for Turpentine and Country Produce.

He returns his warmest thanks to his old friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

N. KING.

Kingsbury, April 16, 1853. 86tf

FOR SALE OR RENT,

THE fine SUMMER RESIDENCE now occupied by Mr. J. E. Bryan, two miles West of town. Possession given immediately. Apply to Mr. John H. Cook or C. E. Leete.

S. A. LEETE.

March 16, 1853. 77tf

2,000 Bbls. Turpentine Wanted,

FOR which the highest cash prices will be paid.

McLEAN & JONES.

Summerville, N. C., May 18, 1853. 95tf

PREPARED

SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME

OF THE MOST APPROVED QUALITY,

Especially beneficial to Turnips, and all other Root Crops.

HOYT & CO., AGENTS,

No. 231 Water Street, and 122 West Street, corner of Dey Street, NEW YORK.

A FERTILIZER producing all the immediate effect of the best Peruvian Guano, with the advantage of being much more lasting in the soil. Thoroughly tested, and found to more than realise the expectations of all those who have already tried it. The best evidence of this is the largely increased demand this season over the past year. Put up in bags of 160 pounds; barrels 250 pounds each. Buyers will please be particular to observe our brand upon each bag or barrel.

Also, for sale, American and Foreign Field and Garden Seeds, English Ray Grass, Foul Meadow Grass, fine mixed Lawn Grass, White Clover, Osage Orange, &c.

June 14, 1853. 3-3mpd

NOTICE.

WE are determined during this Summer and the coming Fall, to bring our business more to a *focus*. Persons indebted to us will be interested in this arrangement, and to save costs they would do well to call soon and settle.

J. & T. WADDILL.

July 1, 1853. 7tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1853.

Martha Sansbury *vs.* Janot W. Sansbury.

Petition for Divorce from the Bonds of Matrimony.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Janot W. Sansbury, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said J. W. Sansbury of the filing of said petition, and to appear at the next Term of the said Superior Court of Montgomery to be held at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday of August next, and answer, plead or demur to the said petition or the same will be heard ex parte and judgment pro confesso entered against him.

Witness, Nathaniel Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Troy, the last Monday in February, A. D. 1853.

NATH'L KNIGHT, C. S.

[Printer's fee $4 00.]

Public House at the Gulf, on Deep River, Chatham County.

THE Subscriber has opened a house of entertainment at the above place, and is prepared to accommodate travellers, and persons visiting the Coal and Copper Fields, with board. Every effort will be made to give satisfaction to those patronizing the establishment.

J. A. McIVER[?].

July 11, 1853.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being determined to remove to the South-West, offers for sale his valuable tract of Land lying on Pee Dee River in Richmond county, [illegible] miles west of Rockingham, containing 475 acres, of which 180 are cleared, in a high state of cultivation, and as well adapted to the production of corn, cotton and wheat as any land in this region of country. On the premises is a comfortable Brick Dwelling, Gin House and fine Georgia Gin, a new [illegible], and all other necessary Buildings. [illegible] well of excellent water, besides [illegible] Springs within 200 yds. of the House. [illegible] to the Plantation is a Fishery, [illegible] which myriads of fish are taken every spring. The Dwelling is situated on a high, [illegible] location. The Subscriber will be [illegible] ready to show the land or give all information concerning it to those wishing to purchase. Terms will be reasonable.

I will also sell 10 Shares of Stock in the Richmond Manufacturing Company.

W. [illegible]

Rockingham, N. C., July 7, 1853.

MANY LOTS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer for sale at [illegible] THURSDAY the 28th day of July, 1853, THIRTY VALUABLE LOTS on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, opposite the [illegible] Bluff, Columbus county, N. C. A credit of [illegible] will be given, and notes with good security required. A deduction of four per cent. [illegible] cash.

[illegible]

Fair Bluff, N. C., July 4, 1853.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court [illegible] shall, on the first Monday in August, at the Court House door in Elizabeth Town, expose to sale, the following tracts of Land:

200 Acres on the side of [illegible] adjoining the lands of John Monroe, James [illegible].

188 Acres on both sides of [illegible] adjoining the lands of John Martin and [illegible].

400 Acres adjoining the lands of [illegible] ram Robeson and John S. Wray[?].

400 Acres adjoining the lands of Neill McN[illegible], Gen. McKay's Sullivan lands.

100 Acres out of a tract of [illegible] lands of Robert Banks[?] [illegible] and the [illegible].

One half of 150 Acres granted to [illegible] and Travers Harvey.

One-half of 125 acres granted to [illegible] als, and perhaps other lands [illegible] interest, will be sold at the same time [illegible] upon the same conditions. The [illegible] will be sold on a credit of six months, [illegible] giving bond with approved security. [illegible] described lands will be exhibited on day of sale.

J. C. WORTHEN, C. M. E.

July 5, 1853.

HARRINGTON'S SCHOOL.

THE First Session of this School will [illegible] day of July, and continue twenty [illegible] will be entirely under the supervision of [illegible] who is a graduate of the University, and trusts [illegible] has had some experience as a teacher, that [illegible] able to impart good mental and moral instruction [illegible] pupils, and prepare them for any College in the [illegible]. In governing his school, the subscriber will exercise rigid discipline; and information respecting the conduct and progress of each student will be transmitted to parents and guardians twice a session.

The Academy, newly erected, is situated on a branch of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, running to Evans's Mills, on an elevated and healthy position, near the place formerly known as "McM[illegible] Academy." The neighborhood, as many can testify who received their education here more than a quarter of a century ago, is moral, healthy and intelligent.

Excellent board can be readily obtained at [illegible] Jones's, and in many other first rate families near the Academy, at from five to six dollars per month.

Tuition in the Languages, $15 per session; in English and Mathematics, varying according to advancement, from $8 to $15. It is charged from the time of entering the school.

CYRUS HARRINGTON.

Evans's Mills, June 30, 1853.

☞ The Trustees of Antioch Academy are happy to inform the patrons of the School and the public generally, that they have secured the services of Mr. Gilbert M. McLean as instructor in the institution. Mr. McLean is a gentleman of [illegible] as a teacher, and will carry out the principles on which the institution was founded. The Session will commence the 12th day of July; and we would say to those desirous of patronizing the School, that board can be obtained in the neighborhood at $5 per month.

Rates of Tuition, $6, $8, and $10 per session, according to advancement.

D. B. SMITH, Sec'y pro tem.

Randalsville, Robeson Co., June 30, 1853.

UNION ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of this institution will be resumed on the third Monday of July, under the [illegible] superintendence of Mr. James Patterson, [illegible] as a competent instructor.

In addition to many other superior advantages which students enjoy at this institution, there is in the immediate vicinity of the Academy a Mineral Spring, supposed to be equal to any in this region of the State.

Board can be obtained at the Academy, or in respectable families in the neighborhood, for six dollars per month.

TERMS OF TUITION, per Session of five months:
Elementary branches,
Higher English branches,
Classics and higher branches of Mathematics,

By order of board of Trustees.

JOHN TAYLOR, Sec'y.

Alfordsville, Robeson, June 28, 1853.

$10 Reward.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber, on the 28th of May last, a negro fellow by the name of [illegible]. Said negro was hired in January last of Mr. A. D. McNeill, near the Red Springs, in Robeson county, in which neighborhood he is probably lurking. All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing said negro, as I am determined to enforce the law against all persons so offending. I will give a reward of Ten Dollars for the delivery of said negro to me at my residence.

DUNCAN SHAW.

Centreville, Cumberland Co., June 20, 1853.

NOTICE.

SEALED Proposals for the building of a Jail at Chesterfield Court House, S. C., will be received by the Commissioners of Public Buildings until the 1st Monday in August next.

A plan and specifications may be seen by applying at Chesterfield C. H. to

JNO. EVANS, Clerk.

By order of the Board of Commissioners, Chesterfield C. H., S. C.

June 22, 1853. 6-7tl

COAL INTEREST FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is anxious to dispose of his interest in the Chalmers Coal Field, embracing one-half of the interest conveyed to Dr. B. C. Williams by Dr. Charles Chalmers, and conveyed by said Williams to myself. This Field covers the Horse-shoe Bend of Deep River, and is thought by good judges to be the most promising Field in Chatham. The interest offered for sale is one fourth of the whole mineral interest in the entire Chalmers tract.

M. M. McKAY.

Summerville, July 9, 1853.